

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTS ON CUBAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN AFRICA

HK180813Y Peking, PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 14 Aug 78 p 6 HK

[Random notes on international affairs by Chin Chen [4440 5550]: "The Fate of Cannon Fodder"]

[Text] The Havana leaders named the task force they dispatched to Africa as the "heroic fighters" and glibly professed that they were adhering to "proletarian internationalism" when they acted as the Soviet Union's accomplice.

Logically speaking, since they put up such a big show when they recruited the mercenaries, they should also publicize how these "heroic fighters" fell and died on foreign soil. However, the propaganda media in Havana has kept as top secret the number of these "heroic fighters" killed in the three years of fighting in Africa since the invasion of Angola. Is this not strange?

Facts can never be covered up. The West German paper DIE WELT recently lifted a corner of this mystery curtain, reporting that at least 1,500 Cubans **have** been killed and 3,000 wounded in Angola since 1975. This paper also revealed that the bodies of Cuban mercenaries who had been killed by Angolan guerrillas were "quietly" shipped back to Cuba. In the messages sent to the grieving families, the Havana authorities even lied by saying these people had either "died of heart attacks or in car accidents."

The death toll amounted to over 1,000 in Angola alone. If those killed in the massacre in the Horn of Africa, in the armed invasion of Shaba and in the subversive maneuvers in the Red Sea region were added, the figure would be even higher. These "heroic fighters" were smugly dispatched to Africa in Soviet planes but died unnoticed, without a purpose. Even their cause of death was not made known to their fellow countrymen. This only reveals that Cuban leaders have guilty consciences and that they have been playing an infamous role in their unjust African adventures.

Havana's behavior in a way reflects the exasperation of the Cuban people who refuse to be cannon fodder. Since more and more mercenary troops are being sent to Africa, Cuba is running short of men for military service. Havana has now extended the draft age to 16-50. "Nearly every family in Cuba knows a Cuban soldier in Africa." But "who really wants to go to Africa?" Just listen to the voice of the Cuban people: "My nephews were thrown out of school because they **refused** to go to Africa. Some of them even lost their jobs," "They would rather leave a dirty mark in their records than die in Africa." Obviously, Cuban authorities cannot ignore this discontent.

In order to deceive the Cuban people, the Cuban leadership can only try its utmost to conceal the number of Cuban mercenaries killed in Africa by burying their bodies in cemeteries in Angola and the Horn of Africa.

These dead Cuban mercenaries whom Castro called "internationalist heroic fighters" have been deprived of the right to rest in their native land. Their relatives and friends have been deprived of the right to mourn their kinsmen. This pitiable and sorrowful end has been brought on entirely by the Havana leaders and their masters in Moscow. Sooner or later the Cuban people will settle accounts with them.

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UNITED STATES

NEW HEAD OF PRC LIAISON OFFICE MEETS WITH BRZEZINSKI

OW181440Y Peking NCNA in English 1433 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. assistant to the president for national security affairs, met yesterday with Chai Tse-min, new chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States of America, according to a Washington report. James Schlesinger, U.S. secretary of energy, and Werner Michael Blumenthal, U.S. secretary of treasury, met with Chai Tse-Min separately on August 16.

MONDALE MEETS PRC JOURNALISTS DELEGATION, LIAISON CHIEF

OW220938Y Peking NCNA in English 0928 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Washington, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale met and had a friendly conversation with the visiting Chinese journalists delegation at the White House this afternoon. The delegation is led by Tseng Tao, director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Chien Chi-chen, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

The U.S. vice-president answered questions raised by Chinese journalists.

Present on the occasion were Chai Tse-min, chief, and Han Hsu, deputy chief, of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States, as well as high officials of the U.S. Government.

A lunch was given today in honour of the Chinese journalists delegation by the U.S. National Security Council.

When the Chinese journalists delegation arrived in Washington on August 20th, Chai Tse-Min, Han Hsu and representatives from the U.S. State Department were at the airport to welcome them.

Earlier the journalists visited Los Angeles, Houston, St. Louis, Detroit, Oak Ridge and other places where they were warmly received by American friends. In Houston, George Bush, former chief of the American Liaison Office in Peking met and had a friendly conversation with the leaders of the delegation. The Chinese delegation came to the United States on August 8th.

NCNA CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES ARTS COMPANY'S TOUR OF U.S.

OW211231Y Peking NCNA in English 1131 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent Hsia Chao-lung's dispatch from New York on Chinese Performing Arts Company's visit to U.S.: "Welcome You Back Again"]

[Text] New York, 20 Aug (HSINHUA)--Between June 28 and August 8 the Chinese Performing Arts Company visited and gave performances in five main cities in the U.S. including New York and Washington. The Chinese performers, who were given the title "Art Ambassadors" by some U.S. newspapers, gained wide and warm praise from the U.S. audiences for their vivid and exciting performances.

"The items are all wonderful and the performers superb." These few words expressed the feelings of one professor of dramatic art.

The troupe's visit deepened the American people's understanding of the Chinese people and also further strengthened the friendship between the two peoples. One old man said after the show: "China is far away from us but the Chinese people are always with us." On the conclusion of the visit, many Americans expressed their hope that the Chinese would return with the words: "Welcome you back again!"

"Audiences Taken by Storm"

The items presented by the Chinese art troupe included classic Peking opera, examples of modern ballet, unique Chinese folk dances, Western music and some well loved American songs.

The Washington POST described the troupe's performance as "a broad panorama of Chinese performing arts."

Though most of the items were unfamiliar to the American people, Martha Graham, a well-known American exponent of modern dance who had never been to China said: "The creations are for the people, so the people could appreciate them."

Referring to the "Red Silk Dance," an electrician said: "It forms a bright picture in my mind like stripes of fire. It's really exciting."

One paper praised the pipa solo, "Ambush From Ten Sides" as a "miracle, a vivid description of a battle." Reporting Lui Shih-kun's piano solo the paper said: "An unusual performance," showing "great accomplishment."

The audiences were greatly interested in the traditional Peking opera. The selections from the two operas, "Monkey Makes Havoc in Heaven" and "Autumn River," were specially praised and stormy, tumultuous applause greeted the end of each performance. At the opening performance in Washington, the applause lasted for ten minutes.

"...Part of the Long Bridge To Better Relations"

The Chinese performers played to packed houses at each of their 29 shows. The spectators were appreciative of the Chinese performances not only because of the high skill of the Chinese artists, but also because the American people are greatly interested in having a better understanding of, and more contacts with, the Chinese people. Tickets for all five shows in Washington were sold out before the doors opened for the first performance. A staff member of the 6,000-seat theatre said: "This is the largest crowd we have had here. People kept coming even though we had no more tickets to sell." Some people were seen on a small hill side nearby watching the shows through binoculars.

After a performance in New York, one New Yorker said: "These items appear exotic and incredible, but we can understand the message.... This is a party of the long bridge to better relations between our two peoples." In Minneapolis, an engineer said: "China and the U.S. have been separated for too long. We know very little about China and the information we have is one-sided. It is high time to put an end to this situation." An old man who had been following China's development for many years saw the Chinese performance twice in the company of his son and grandson. Afterwards he said: "China's achievement is one of the wonders of the world. The people of China and the United States have remained apart for too long. This performance helped us to know more about and better understand China. This awareness is to the benefit of both sides and should continue to increase."

After hearing the American songs "America the Beautiful" and "Home on the Range" sung by soprano Kuo Shu-cheng and tenor Hu Sung-hua, many spectators were visibly moved. When the American tune "Turkey in the Straw" was played on Chinese instruments, some members of the audience clapped their hands rhythmically while others rose and danced on the edge of the lawn, shouting: "China!" "America!" "Excellent!"

"Welcome You Back Again"

While carrying the friendship of more than 800 million Chinese people to the American people, the Chinese artists for their part felt the warm friendship of the American people towards them. Receiving the Chinese guests on July 20, U.S. President Jimmy Carter noted that their tour of the U.S. "will contribute to the friendship that is being built between our two nations." This is indeed the case. As a result of the performances, the understanding and friendship between the two nations has undoubtedly been developed.

Mrs Frances Roots Hadden, an American pianist born in China, is an old friend of the Chinese people. During the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan, some 40 years ago, she showed sympathy for the Chinese cause. She gave performances together with Chou Hsiao-yen, who is now deputy leader of the Chinese Performing Arts Company. On several occasions she met Comrade Chou En-lai and was a friend of Comrade Chu Te. When the Chinese artists visited Minneapolis, Mrs Hadden and her husband traveled there specially to meet Chou Hsiao-yen and see the performance. She recalled with pleasure that when she made a tour of China in 1972, Premier Chou had expressed the hope that China would one day send cultural delegations to the United States. She was very pleased that the hope of the late premier had been realized. During her meeting with Chou Hsiao-yen and Liu Shih-kun, she showed her Chinese friends the photos of Comrades Chou En-lai and Chu Te taken by herself more than 40 years ago as well as letters hand written to her by Comrade Chou En-lai. She and her husband asked Liu Shih-kun to carry two delicate handkerchieves back to China as their gift to Comrades Teng Ying-chao and Kang Ko-ching, wishing them good health and expressing the hope that the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples will continue to develop.

Martha Graham, the widely celebrated American dancer and choreographer who is now in her eighties, is a new friend of China since the Chinese artists' visit. She said that she had never been to China, but that through the performance of the Chinese artists, she "saw the real land, real sky and real culture of China." She warmly invited Chinese dancers to her ballet troupe to see the basic ballet training of American dancers. She also presented to them a copy of her book, "The Notebook of Martha Graham's Night Thoughts--Fruits of Labour." She repeatedly expressed the hope that Chinese dancers would visit the U.S. again so as to exchange experiences with American dancers and learn from each other.

Likewise, what is unforgettable is the American people's profound feeling of friendship to the Chinese people. One silver-haired old woman lingered in the hall after the curtain fell and asked this correspondent to "tell the Chinese people that the American people love and respect the Chinese people and wish them success in building a strong country." On the eve of the Chinese artists' departure from Washington, one of their American drivers wrote a poem praising the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples. The last line of the poem reads: "New China, thank you, new China." The first hotel that the Chinese artists stayed in was called the "Mayflower." The hotel chefs worked over ten hours every day in order to make food and dishes to accord with Chinese taste. All the dozens of staff members of the kitchen made friends with the Chinese guests.

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At the end of the tour, on the day of departure, the American friends bade farewell to the Chinese artists at the airport shouting: "See you again!" "Welcome you back!"

TENG HSIAO-PING, FANG I MEET VISITING AMERICAN PHYSICIST

OW180830Y Peking NCNA in English 0756 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a cordial conversation with American physicist Dr. Chen Ning-ying. Present were leading members of departments concerned and Chinese scientists Chou Pei-yuan, Lu Ching-chang, Hsiung Hsiang-hui, Chien San-chiang, Chan Wen-yu, Yueh Tai-heng and Chu Yung-hsing. After the meeting, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice-Premier Fang I gave a dinner in his honour.

FANG I RECEIVES U.S. MATHEMATICS PROFESSOR

OW191016Y Peking NCNA in English 0934 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--Fang I, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a cordial conversation with Professor Hung-hsi Wu of the Department of Mathematics at the Berkeley school of the University of California, U.S.A., and his wife Kuniko Weltin-wu.

Present at the meeting were Chien San-chiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Hu Fan-fu and Lu Chi-keng, leading member and research fellow of the Institute of Mathematics; and Chu Yung-hsing, deputy-director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the academy.

SOVIET UNION

NCNA COMMENTARY ON SOVIET INVASION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

OW190912Y Peking NCNA in English 0846 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Lesson of History--On Soviet Armed Invasion of Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--It is now ten years since the Soviet armed invasion and military occupation of Czechoslovakia. But the Soviet surprise attack on Czechoslovakia on August 20, 1968 is still very fresh in the minds of many people. It was in the depth of the night that hundreds of thousand Soviet aggressor troops intruded into Czechoslovak territory. They were escorted by thousands of armoured tanks and massive flights of aircraft....

Their intrusion was quickly followed by the arrest of Czechoslovak leaders, who were sent to Moscow under military escort. There, they were forced to sign documents of surrender in the presence of L.I. Brezhnev and the sovereignty and independence of the Czechoslovak people was thus trampled on, and came under the heels of the new tsars. This constituted the most flagrant instance of armed aggression in the post-war history of Europe. Soviet social-imperialism was exposed in all its viciousness.

Once on Czechoslovak territory, the Soviet expeditionary forces have persistently remained there and refused to leave. Within two months of Soviet troops' arrival, the Soviet Union compelled the invaded country to sign a treaty of agreement to the so-called "temporary stationing" of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia.

Ten years have elapsed since then but the Soviet occupying troops show no intention of withdrawing. On the contrary, there are many indications that they intend to entrench their occupation and intensify their control.

In Czechoslovakia, anyone who shows dissatisfaction with the Soviet occupation is liable to arrest and punishment. It is not surprising that Czechoslovaks make such satirical remarks as: "In the dictionary of the Soviet occupationist troops, the word 'temporary' means only one day less than the word 'eternal'."

The Czechoslovak people heroically resisted the Soviet aggressor troops when they invaded a decade ago. They held massive demonstrations, staged strikes and boycotted classes. They destroyed the Prague office of Aeroflot (the general office of the Soviet civil aviation), and raided command headquarters and barracks of the Soviet troops..., thus demonstrating their high national integrity. At that time, the Czechoslovak leaders were lacking in vigilance and failed to take measures to combat the threatened aggression. When the massive Soviet forces just walked into the territory of their country, they failed to carry out struggle against aggression by relying on the people and the armed forces. Instead, they pursued a policy of non-resistance, submitted stage after stage and allowed themselves to be at the mercy of the new tsars. This submissiveness led to a grave and lasting national disaster.

Ten years have elapsed, but this historic lesson is still important and significant. It is worthy of much closer study for the invasion and occupation of Czechoslovakia was merely the beginning of Soviet military aggression and expansion. In the intervening years the Soviet Union has extended the application of its "theory of limited sovereignty" to a number of other Eastern European countries. It has used the Warsaw treaty, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and bilateral relations for this end.

The number of Soviet troops stationed in Eastern Europe has increased from around 500,000 to over 600,000 in the last ten years. These troops are obviously there to consolidate its spheres of influence in Eastern Europe and also to strengthen its advance position for offensive actions against the West. West Europe is no more secure than hitherto and is certainly subject to greater threats.

It is more noteworthy that the Soviet Union has applied the same theories and invasion tactics to more and more areas throughout the world. In its bid to expand its influence to places beyond Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union has talked about "support for the world socialist community and the need to safeguard its fruit." In Soviet "internationalism," this has become "the ever-growing important ingredient." In order to encircle West Europe and contend with the U.S. for world hegemony, the Soviet Union is energetically scrambling for strategic positions in the Middle East, Africa and other areas.

In recent years, there has been an important development in Soviet means of aggression. While applying its theory of military intervention "on invitation" everywhere created during its invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union now employs mercenary forces on a large scale. It insolently claims that the Soviet and Cuban military intervention in Angola and the Horn of Africa was also on invitation.

As in Czechoslovakia, once the Soviet Union occupies, it always refuses to leave. It instigates and supports the military incursion of "Cuba in Asia" into Kampuchea to push its zone hegemonism in order to benefit the Soviet Union.

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The Soviet Union has also repeated its despicable machinations to subvert a government in South Asia and around the Red Sea, as it did in Czechoslovakia, continuing to conduct bloody coups everywhere. It has gone so far as to use the most horrible methods of assassination against those it formerly embraced as friends. Once they become unwilling to be tightly controlled by the Soviet Union, they are in danger of losing lives. People throughout the world are discussing and hazarding guesses as to who is likely to be the next target of Soviet subversion. Quite a number of countries are conscious of this menacing Soviet threat.

Ten years ago, the Soviet military invasion of Czechoslovakia was only a military intervention limited to its own back yard; today, the Soviet Union rides roughshod over the whole world.

How is the fierce attack of the Soviet Union to be dealt with, is a question that cannot be by-passed. History should not be forgotten and the reality must be faced. In the past, Neville Chamberlain and his like pursued an appeasement policy towards Hitler in a vain attempt to divert the disaster eastward. Contrary to their wish, they lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet.

Ten years ago, many people in the West harboured an illusion about the Soviet Union, and entertained hopes it would act reasonably towards Czechoslovakia. Reality has destroyed that illusion. The spectre of appeasement still hangs over the United States and Western Europe. Some people would like to attempt to barter the recognition of Eastern Europe as the Soviet spheres of influence for the abandonment of its westward advance. Others would like to acquire temporary security by abandoning a part of the territories in West Europe, but the reality is providing a negative response to it. It is a law of history that those who make concessions and compromises to Soviet social-imperialism will be punished by history.

For over ten years, the struggle of the people of the world against Soviet hegemonism has forged ahead continuously. More and more countries have stood up to Soviet pressure. They have expelled Soviet and Cuban military personnel, abrogated agreements forced on them by the Soviet Union, refused to supply it with military bases, airports and seaports, driven out KGB agents and denounced Soviet hegemonism.

The sacred territories of the Czechoslovak people are still under military occupation by the Soviet Union, but they have never ceased to struggle for their freedom and independence. Assuredly the Soviet Union will not be able to maintain for long its domination by bayonet.

NORTH ASIA

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOVIET 'INTIMIDATION'

OW181408Y Peking NCNA in English 1344 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Aug (HSINHUA)--"Should the Soviet Union intimidate Japan because of its signing of a peace and amity treaty with China, Japan will resist," said Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda at today's meeting of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, according to a KYODO News Agency report.

Answering a question relating to the Japan-China peace treaty, Sonoda said: "We maintain that the signing of the Japan-China peace and amity treaty has brought about a relationship of faith between the two countries, which is important to security and peace in Asia. That is why we have concluded the treaty."

He added: "The signing of the treaty cannot be regarded as a bad thing. We, therefore, do not intend at all to explain to the Soviet Union. Should the Soviet Union intimidate us, we will resist."

PEOPLE'S DAILY COUNTERS ATTACK ON SINO-JAPANESE TREATY

HK220330Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 15 Aug 78 p 6 HK

[Commentary by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter: "The Sad Drone of an Autumn Insect--Refuting the TASS Attack on the Signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty"]

[Text] The signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty is happy news for the people of China and Japan and for the people of various countries in the world, but for Moscow it is a different story. The day the treaty was signed, TASS hurriedly published a commentary alleging that the Japanese Government had "capitulated" to "pressure" and by signing this treaty had taken part in "China's hegemonist policy." It also denounced the treaty as "a danger" to the stability of Asia and so on and so forth. This clamor by the Soviet propaganda organ is nothing but the sad drone of an autumn insect, reflecting the bankruptcy of the blackmail policy the Soviet Union has pursued against Japan for years.

After all, who applies pressure against Japan and attempts to bring it to its knees? The answer can be found in the record and is obvious to everyone. It is precisely the Soviet Union that has in the past 4 years seized every opportunity and used every means to bring pressure to bear on Japan in order to sabotage the negotiations for the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. Politically, it energetically created public opinion. It claimed that the conclusion of the treaty between Japan and China was "directed at the Soviet Union" and therefore it "cannot look on with folded arms." It twice issued statements threatening to "revise its policy toward Japan." Militarily, the Soviet Union has continued to violate Japan's territorial waters and air space with its warships and planes. It has held joint exercises of its three services on an unprecedented scale in the vicinity of Japan's northern islands to threaten and intimidate Japan. Economically, the Soviet Union has applied pressure against Japan by making use of the Japanese-Soviet fishery talks. It has said it will indefinitely postpone the signing of agreements such as that on Japanese-Soviet joint fishing operations. These facts cannot be covered up by TASS. Now the Japanese Government has signed the peace and friendship treaty with China. This shows that the Japanese Government, instead of submitting to the Soviet Union's great pressure, has exercised its independent sovereignty in accordance with its national interests and the demands of its people. Yet TASS smeared the Japanese Government for "capitulating" to China's "pressure." This can only be a great self-mockery of the super commentator of TASS.

It is really absurd for TASS to accuse Japan of "taking part in China's hegemonist policy." As everyone knows, China and Japan signed the treaty for the purpose of developing peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. It is stated in the treaty that neither China nor Japan should seek hegemony and that each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. This shows the concern and desire of both sides for peace in Asia and for world security. However, just like Ah Q, a character in a novel by Lu Hsun who hates "daylight," so the Soviet Union flies into a rage at hearing about opposition to hegemony because its position is that "opposition to hegemony" means "opposition to the Soviet Union." In the past few years, the Soviet Union has attacked and sabotaged the negotiations for the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty precisely because the treaty includes a most important clause, the antihegemony clause. However, TASS has now confounded right and wrong by describing this antihegemony treaty as a "hegemony-seeking" treaty. Doesn't TASS make a great laughingstock of itself?

The countries in Asia will judge for themselves whether the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty will benefit peace and stability in Asia or will "endanger" Asian stability. There is no need for TASS to worry for them. Although constantly clamoring about "striving to safeguard Asian security," the Soviet Union is hostile to and opposes such measures for further developing the peaceful and friendly relations between China and Japan, and it even unscrupulously sabotages them. In so doing, it has a secret strategic design. As Japanese political circles and mass media point out, the Soviet Union is "leaving no stone unturned to weaken the ties between Japan and other countries and 'to isolate Japan' so that the Soviet Union may permanently occupy the northern territories," "bring Japan under its control," "drag it into its 'Asian collective security system'" and "draw it into the Soviet military strategic orbit." That is why the Soviet Union has consistently "felt anxiety" about the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty and even regards it as a "nightmare." In the words of the Soviet Government, the treaty represents "action" that has "a direct impact" on Soviet "interests." This shows that it is exactly Soviet social imperialism which is "dangerous" to Asian stability since it is now trying every possible way to sabotage the friendly relations between Japan and China, energetically trying to push its "Asian collective security system" in Asia and vainly attempting to step up its infiltration and expansion activities in this region. Now, it is completely futile for TASS to make the accusation that the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, which benefits Asian peace and stability, will "endanger" peace and stability in this region.

Facts are very clear. Opposing and sabotaging the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty is a link in the Soviet Union's efforts to contend for world hegemony and to pursue an expansionist strategy in Asia. This is the real reason why TASS has come forward to rant and rave after the Soviet scheme to sabotage the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty failed.

VICE CHAIRMAN ULANFU MEETS JAPANESE BUDDHIST TEACHERS

0211030Y Peking NCNA in English 0941 GMT 21 Aug 78 0W

[Text] Peking, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met here this morning with a friendship delegation of teachers from schools attached to Jodoshinshu Hongwanjiha (a Buddhist sect) of Japan headed by Jitsujō Fujisawa with Gido Undo as deputy leader.

Hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation. Vice-Chairman Ulanfu said: "You are the first Japanese Buddhist delegation to visit China after the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. We warmly welcome you, who have brought the friendly sentiments of the Japanese people." He pointed out that the conclusion of the treaty opened broad vistas for political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges between China and Japan. It laid the foundation for the peoples of the two countries to live in friendship for generations to come.

Delegation leader Jitsujō Fujisawa expressed heartfelt congratulations on the signing of the treaty. He said that the anti-hegemony provision was a "tie connecting the peoples of Japan and China." He pledged to work for lasting friendship between the two peoples.

Present were Chao Pu-chu, leading member of the Buddhist Association of China and vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and Hsiao Hsine-fa, Lin Lin, Sun Ping-hua and Hsu Tun-hsin, leading members of organizations concerned.

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HUA KUO-FENG HOSTS FAREWELL BANQUET IN BUCHAREST 20 AUGUST

OW201741Y Peking NCNA in English 1736 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, August 20 (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng gave a grand farewell banquet in the Chinese Embassy here this evening. General Secretary N. Ceausescu and other Romanian leaders attended the banquet.

Hua Banquet Speech

OW201940Y Peking NCNA in English 1926 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, gave a farewell banquet here this evening:

Following is the full text of his speech at the banquet:

Respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

Respected leading comrades of the Romanian party and government,

Dear comrades:

Tomorrow we shall successfully conclude our good-will visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania and take leave of you, and of the fraternal Romanian people. It fills us with great joy and warmth that we are meeting here again with Comrade Ceausescu and other leading comrades of the Romanian party and government on this happy occasion to renew our friendship on the eve of our departure from your beautiful country.

Our brief visit in the last few days has left a deep impression on us. Since the very beginning of our visit we have been accorded a warm and ceremonious welcome and kind and friendly reception by Comrade Ceausescu, other leading comrades of the Romanian party and government and the Romanian people. We have been deeply touched by the revolutionary friendship of the Romanian people for the Chinese people.

During our visit we have toured factories and an agricultural producers' co-operative, come into contact with a wide spectrum of the Romanian people, and seen for ourselves how they are building their country with selfless zeal and what splendid successes they have achieved in socialist construction. A gratifying scene of vigour and vitality prevails everywhere in Romania today. We believe that the grand targets set by the eleventh congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the party's national conference held last December will surely be realized. Your future is bright. We sincerely hope that you will become strong and powerful.

Dear comrades, the glorious festival of the Romanian people, the 34th anniversary of their liberation from fascist yoke is due in two day's time. I would like to take this opportunity to extend to you and to the Romanian people our highest fraternal regards and warmest congratulations. The heroic Romanian people made an indelible contribution in the anti-fascist war. The independence of Romania was not easily won.

Her independence marks a great victory achieved by the Romanian people through protracted struggles in defiance of brute tyranny. Today, the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu are successfully defending the fruits of their revolution and safeguarding their independence and sovereignty. We resolutely support the Romanian people in their just cause.

Dear comrades, our current visit has been very fruitful. We have held with Comrade Ceausescu and other leading comrades of the Romanian party and government cordial and sincere talks on ways of further strengthening and developing our bilateral relations and exchanged views on the current international situation and other questions of common concern. We share the view that countries, big or small, should be equal, that big nations should not bully small ones, strong nations should not oppress weak ones and rich nations should not exploit poor ones, and that the affairs of a country should be managed by its people, and international affairs should be settled by all the countries concerned through consultations on an equal footing. We are both opposed to power politics, to diktat, to division of spheres of influence, and to the threat and use of force. We hold that aggression, control, interference and subversion perpetrated by any country against other countries should be roundly condemned and firmly opposed. Both of us resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed people and oppressed nations. Relations between all countries should be based on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. It is on these principles that the relations between the two countries of China and Romania are based, and that is why these relations are viable and can withstand any tests. Our relations in the political field are very good, and our ever-improving cooperation in the economic field is developing rapidly with wide scope for future progress. Our two sides have agreed to set up an intergovernmental committee on economic and technological cooperation at vice-premier level, which will promote cooperation in industrial production, the exchange of complete sets of equipment and compensation trade deals, etc. We shall be signing a number of agreements on such economic and technological cooperation tomorrow. The continual development of the relations between China and Romania accords not only with the fundamental interests of our two peoples but also with the interests of the people of all countries. It will produce far-reaching influence.

Dear comrades, on the eve of our departure, we wish to express once again our sincere thanks to respected Comrade Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party and the government and fraternal people of Romania.

May the great friendship between the peoples of China and Romania prosper forever!

May the Romanian people win greater victories in their revolutionary struggles and socialist construction in the years ahead!

I propose a toast

To the health of Comrades Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu,

To the health of Comrade Manea Manescu,

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To the health of the other leading comrades of the Romanian party and government, and

To the health of all comrades present here!

Ceausescu Banquet Speech

OW202109Y Peiking NCNA in English 2047 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Aug (HSINHUA)--Following is the text of President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the farewell banquet given by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng here this evening:

Dear Comrade Hua Kuo-feng,
Dear Chinese comrades,
Comrades and friends,

Now, before the conclusion of your visit in Romania, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, we take special satisfaction in noting that it has been an outstanding political event in the life of our parties and states, crowned by full success and particularly positive results. Being the first Romanian visit of the Chinese party and state leadership at highest level, we consider that it marks a historic moment in the chronicle of the relations of friendship and collaboration between our countries and peoples.

In your speech, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, you referred to the feelings of friendship you were surrounded with by the working people in our homeland and spoke in fine words about the work and success of the Romanian people in building socialism. I thank you for your warm appreciations and for your good wishes.

These days, our people celebrate, in an atmosphere of strong revolutionary, patriotic elan, the 34th anniversary of the national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection, which opened the path to the socialist transformation of the Romanian society, ensured our nation the attainment of its dreams and vital aspirations, the conscious building of its own history, of a new, free and happy life. Closely rallied around the Communist Party, the Romanian people translate unabatedly into life the grand programme adopted by the eleventh party congress concerning the building of the multi-laterally developed socialist society and Romania's gradual transition to communism, our homeland's uplifting to new peaks of progress and civilization, the building of an ever more dignified and plentiful life for all the working people.

Still fresh in our memory is the strong impression of the visit to China in May, of the achievements of the heroic Chinese people in building socialism, of their selfless work, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, for updating the homeland's economy, science and culture, for China's transformation into a powerful and flourishing socialist state by the end of this century. We congratulate you wholeheartedly for your achievements and wish you ever greater victories on the road of building a new, socialist life in the People's Republic of China.

We are sure that the successes of each socialist country in building the new social order, in attaining the people's ideals of welfare, social justice and liberty are a valuable contribution to strengthening the might of socialism in the world, to raising its prestige and influence in the world, to social progress, democracy, peace and international collaboration.

Dear comrades, our meetings and talks with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng have been particularly fruitful. We adopted new decisions meant to found the Romanian-Chinese relations on a still more concrete basis. Long-standing relations based on confidence, mutual esteem and regard, on full equality and comradely mutual assistance exist between our countries and parties. The understandings of economic and techno-scientific cooperation to be signed tomorrow, just as the setting up of the Joint Romanian-Chinese government commission of collaboration will amplify and diversify these relations, contributing to speeding up the socialist construction in the two countries, proving the superiority of the new-type relations among the peoples that are building the new social system. Intensifying many-sided cooperation between our parties and countries will undoubtedly serve not only the interests of the two peoples but also the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

During the talks, we also approached a wide range of problems concerning present-day international developments and reached the conclusion that the Romanian-Chinese cooperation be further consolidated to contribute to the settlement of the big and complex problems facing contemporary mankind, in the interest of the peoples' liberty and independence, of security and peace in the world.

Taking an active part in international life, Romania acts firmly for developing relations of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, strengthens solidarity with the developing countries, with all states of the world, irrespective of social system. We firmly strive for the abolishment of the old imperialist policies of domination, oppression and dictate, for genuinely new international relations of full equality and respect for the peoples' independence, which should entirely exclude the threat or use of force from inter-state relations, secure each nation the possibility of free development, without any outside interference. Setting out from the ardent demand of preventing war and of ensuring peace--indispensable to socialist construction, to people's progress--we do everything to contribute to the negotiated settlement of conflicts and disputes among states, to halting the arms race and then to disarmament, to eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic and political order, to building a better and more just world on our planet.

Dear comrades, now, before the end of your Romanian visit, I would ask you, dear Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, to take back home with you the feelings of sincere and warm friendship the Romanian people nurture for the friendly Chinese people as well as our best wishes of success in the grand work of the socialist blossoming of People's China.

May I invite you to join me in toasting:

- To the Romanian-Chinese friendship, collaboration and solidarity;
- To the happiness and prosperity of the Chinese people, builder of socialism;
- To the health of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng;
- To the health of other Chinese comrades;
- To the health of all of you!

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HUA VISITS CONSTANTA ON BLACK SEA COAST 19 AUGUST

OW191528Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Constanta, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party arrived here from Bucharest by special plane this morning for a visit to this Black Sea city of Romania.

Romanian Prime Minister M. Manescu accompanied the Chinese chairman from Bucharest to this city.

When the special plane touched down at the airport, Chairman Hua was given a warm welcome by some three thousand people. Ion Tudor, first secretary of the Constanta County Committee of the RCP and chairman of the County Peoples Council, and Vice-Admiral Sebastian Ulmeanu, commander of the Romanian naval force, greeted the Chinese chairman. Romanian children presented flowers to the Chinese guests.

Chairman Hua and his party then drove to the Constanta shipyard. All along the way, citizens of Constanta lined the road to greet the Chinese guests.

When the Chinese chairman arrived at the Constanta shipyard, he was accorded a warm welcome by Gheorghe Trandafir, first secretary of the Constanta Municipal Committee of the RCP and mayor of the city, and Dumitru Fuiorea, director of the shipyard. Nearly all the 7,000 workers of the shipyard turned out to greet the Chinese guests. They cheered and danced to the merry strains of music. Two young workers presented flowers to Chairman Hua.

The Chinese chairman was then briefed by the director of the development and achievements of the shipyard made under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party. The shipyard, formerly a ship repairing workshop, can now build 150,000-ton tankers and 55,000-ton mineral ore ships. The first 150,000-ton oil tanker "Independence" was commissioned last year to celebrate the centenary of the country's independence and the second one "Unity" was commissioned a week ago. Now, the shipyard can turn out ships with a total annual tonnage of 500,000.

The Chinese guests were then shown round the hull workshop and a dry dock where a ship was under construction. Chairman Hua was warmly greeted wherever he went.

At the end of the visit, Chairman Hua inscribed in the distinguished visitors book: "The great achievements made by your plant reflect the rapid growth of the Romanian ship-building industry. May you brave winds and waves and advance triumphantly in the cause of building your socialist motherland and safeguarding independence and sovereignty! Long live the Sino-Romanian friendship!"

The director of the shipyard presented a model of 150,000-ton oil tanker to Chairman Hua. Expressing his thanks, Chairman Hua said, "This is an embodiment of the great achievements you have made in the ship-building industry. I receive the gift with pleasure."

Chairman Hua returned to Bucharest from Brasov this morning.

BUCHAREST GIVES HUA DELEGATION GRAND SEND-OFF 21 AUGUST

OW211604Y Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, left here for Yugoslavia this morning after his successful official friendship visit to Romania.

Today, Bucharest was bathed in bright sunshine. The national flags of China and Romania were fluttering over the Otopeni Airport. Huge coloured portraits of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President N. Ceausescu hung side by side on the V.I.P. building. Some 10,000 people were waiting at the airport to see the Chinese chairman off, holding in their hands the national flags of the two countries, bouquets, ribbons and streamers with inscriptions both in Chinese and Romanian: "Ceausescu--Hua Kuo-feng", "Long live the fraternal friendship and militant cooperation between the peoples of Romania and China!", "Long live Romania-China friendship!".

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade M. Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the RCP and prime minister of the government, and Comrades E. Bobu, G. Oprea and S. Voitec came specially to the guest house to accompany Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to the airport.

At about ten, when the car of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Ceausescu arrived at the airport, there burst out warm applause and cheers! "Ceausescu--Hua Kuo-feng."

A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport. The band played the national anthems of China and Romania and a 21-gun salute was fired. The Chinese chairman reviewed a guard of honour in the company of President N. Ceausescu. Then, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng shook hands with and said goodbye to the Romanian party and government leaders who had come to see him off. As he walked round the apron to meet the well-wishers, the airport resounded once again with cheers and applause.

Young Pioneers presented bouquets to Chairman Hua and President Ceausescu at the rampside. Chairman Hua bent down to kiss them.

President Ceausescu said to Chairman Hua: "I once again express my thanks to you for realizing this visit." Chairman Hua replied: "First of all, I should thank you, Comrade Ceausescu, for your warm hospitality." Finally, President Ceausescu wished Chairman Hua bon voyage and good health. The leaders of the two countries enthusiastically shook hands and warmly embraced.

Chairman Hua stepped on to the ramp and waved farewell to President Ceausescu and the seers-off.

Leaving by the same plane were Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P. Central Committee, first secretary of the Szechwan provincial party committee and chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and others accompanying Chairman Hua on the visit.

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Other Romanian party and government leaders present at the airport were J. Banc, C. Burtica, V. Cazacu, G. Cioara, C. Dascalescu, I. Dinca, J. Fazekas, P. Niculescu, G. Pana, I. Patan, D. Popescu, G. Radulescu, L. Rautu, V. Trofin, I. Uglar, I. Verdet, S. Andrei, I. Coman, M. Dalea, M. Dobrescu, N. Gisosan, I. Ursu, V. Marin and V. Musat.

Also present were members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania, government ministers, leading members of the central departments and mass organizations, and high-ranking officers. Romanian Ambassador to China F. Dumitrescu was also on hand.

Seeing the Chinese chairman off at the airport were also Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Ting-chuan, all members of the Chinese embassy here and representatives of the Chinese experts.

T. Nicolic, Yugoslav ambassador to Romania, was also at the airport.

CHAIRMAN HUA SENDS CEAUSESCU MESSAGE OF THANKS

OW210906Y Peking NCNA in English 0853 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message of thanks to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, upon leaving the soil of Romania.

The message says, "We were accorded warm, friendly and cordial reception wherever we went. This fully demonstrates the deep sentiments of friendship of the Romanian people for the Chinese people.

"Our current visit and the meetings and talks we held with Comrade Ceausescu and other Romanian party and government leaders have yielded rich fruits and opened new and broad prospects for the cooperation between China and Romania. It will also help the international situation to develop in a direction favourable to the people of the world.

"I would like to take this opportunity to express the sincere wish that the Romanian Communist Party and the fraternal Romanian people will advance from victory to victory in the cause of building and defending their socialist motherland," the message concludes.

PEOPLE'S DAILY HAILS SUCCESS OF HUA'S ROMANIAN VISIT

OW211918Y Peking NCNA in English 1859 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania will carry forward more than ever before the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, writes the PEOPLE'S DAILY editorially here today.

It declares that the visits paid by Comrade Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng to each other's country and the talks they held and the documents signed by the two sides are striking expressions of the Chinese and Romanian peoples' common aspirations to enhance their mutual understanding and friendship and to advance their cooperation in all fields.

The nine agreements and protocols signed during Chairman Hua's visit, just as Comrade Ceausescu pointed out, have opened up broad prospects for the all-round development of Romanian-Chinese relations and are conducive to the speeding up of socialist construction in our two countries and to the interest of the universal cause of socialism, progress and peace. All this shows that the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and two parties have entered upon a new stage," the paper says.

The editorial entitled "A Gold-Lettered Chapter in the Annals of Sino-Romanian Friendship" reads in full as follows:

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid a six-day visit to Romania, a visit of major historic significance, at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Communist Party of Romania and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The results of the visit are highly satisfactory to both sides. The fact that Romania was made the first stop in Chairman Hua's visit to Europe is an indication of the brotherly friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Romania.

The meetings and talks between Chairman Hua and President Ceausescu in Romania have further accentuated the fine prospects for the friendship and cooperation between these two socialist countries. They have added a new gold-lettered chapter to the annals of friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples and will produce a far-reaching influence internationally.

The grand welcome and warm hospitality accorded by the Romanian Communist Party, government and people to Chairman Hua demonstrated their sincere feelings for our party, government and people. The enthusiastic cheers of the Romanian people to Sino-Romanian friendship and their heart-warming smiles to the emissary of the Chinese people have reached us across mountains and waters.

During his visit, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng entered into sincere and cordial talks with Comrade Ceausescu. They exchanged views extensively and thoroughly on the international situation and the further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Both sides believe that there exist much room and broad prospects for the development of this friendship and cooperation. They are determined to go on developing and expanding this cooperation in all fields of their economic construction and international activities and exchanging their experiences as frequently as possible. On the basis of the long-term agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the two countries, signed during Comrade Ceausescu's visit to China last May, the two sides have signed the agreement on the setting up of an inter-governmental committee on economic and technological cooperation and eight other agreements and protocols. Just as Comrade Ceausescu pointed out, the agreements have opened up broad prospects for the all-round development of Romanian-Chinese relations, and are conducive to the speeding up of the socialist construction in our two countries and to the interest of the universal cause of socialism, progress and peace. All this shows that the solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and two parties have entered upon a new stage.

The Chinese people hold in high regard the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Romanian people and their tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and construction. For generations, the Romanian people have stood up to brute force, firmly resisted external pressure and fought valiantly and dauntlessly to defend their national independence and state sovereignty. They started the glorious August 23 anti-fascist armed uprising under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party 34 years ago and set up a people's regime.

The Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu independently formulates its own line and policies in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the light of the specific conditions of its own country. It has led the Romanian people to make full use of the country's resources and develop national economy at a high speed.

Romania, previously a rather backward agricultural country in Europe, has become an industrial-agricultural country with a modernized material and technological base today. Its industrial output value is 39 times and agricultural output value nearly three times that before World War Two. The average annual income of the working people is 16 times that of 1950. Since the 11th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party in particular, the entire people of Romania have been working like one man for the overall fulfillment of the country's five-year plan for revolution in science and technology. The accomplishments in economic construction have served as a powerful guarantee for the country's political independence and provide useful experience for the Chinese people.

Internationally, Romania has persevered in developing state relations on the basis of the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and renunciation of the use of force or threat of force. What is more, it opposes the power politics and the policy of diktat of imperialism in international affairs. This just stand has won the acclaim of the people of all countries. The prospering sovereign state of Romania is playing an ever bigger role in the international arena.

The Chinese and Romanian peoples are close comrades-in-arms. They showed care for and encouraged each other in their struggles for national liberation and social emancipation in the past. Today, they face the common tasks of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and building socialism. Our friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism has stood the test of time.

In recent years, the political, economic, trade, military, scientific and technological and cultural cooperation between our two countries has become closer and their friendly contacts more frequent. The highly fruitful visits exchanged by their top leaders have greatly carried forward the cause of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Comrade Ceausescu's visit to China last May has greatly promoted the many-sided Sino-Romanian cooperation. And now Chairman Hua's visit to Romania will result in even greater development of this friendship and cooperation.

These visits, talks and the documents signed by the two sides are striking expressions of the Chinese and Romanian people's common aspirations to enhance their mutual understanding and friendship and to advance their cooperation in all fields.

The Chinese people confidently look upon the new stage of Sino-Romanian friendship and cooperation. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, they will, as they did in the past, unite with the Romanian people in struggles and advance shoulder to shoulder with them in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose imperialism and hegemonism and in the cause of independently building socialism. Nurtured jointly by Comrade Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the tree of Sino-Romanian friendship will grow luxuriantly and be ever green like the pines on the Carpathian and Taishan mountains.

HUA ARRIVES IN BELGRADE FOR OFFICIAL VISIT 21 AUGUST

OW211006Y Peking NCNA in English 0955 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, flew in here by special plane this morning from Bucharest for an official friendship visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President Josip Broz Tito.

Chairman Hua was greeted at the airport by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and other officials of Yugoslavia.

Several thousand cheering people welcomed the Chinese visitors at the airport.

President J.B. Tito is going to meet Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the White House, the presidential office. A grand welcoming ceremony will be held there.

Tito Welcoming Ceremony

OW211255Y Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--When Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party arrived at the White House from the airport through lines of cheering crowds and bunting, President Tito, standing on a red carpet in front of the building, came forward to meet them. Chairman Hua and President Tito shook hands with each other. Bursts of cheers rang out from the crowds. They sang, danced and waved.

The White House, a two-storey milky white building, is set in wooded surroundings. Around the house beautiful flowers bloom in profusion.

Chairman Hua told President Tito: "I am greatly pleased to meet you again here."

President Tito said: "I welcome you here with great pleasure."

President Tito also shook hands with Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Szechwan provincial party committee and chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; and other members of Chairman Hua's party.

This is the first time a top leader of China and the Chinese Communist Party visits Yugoslavia. The visit is to reciprocate the journey to China made by President Tito just one year ago.

Chairman Hua was presented with bouquets by two Yugoslav girls.

A grand welcoming ceremony was held. Chairman Hua was given a twenty-one-gun salute. The national anthems of China and Yugoslavia were played. Side by side with President Tito, Chairman Hua inspected a guard of honour.

After the ceremony, President Tito invited Chairman Hua to his office. During the conversation Chairman Hua said: "You, President Tito, enjoy a high prestige among the Chinese people. Your visit left a deep impression on them."

President Tito said: "It gave me great pleasure to be with you during my visit to China." President Tito then presented Chairman Hua with a copy of the Chinese-Serbian dictionary which has just come out the press today.

Attending the welcoming ceremony this morning were: Fadil Hodza, vice-president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Vaselein Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and others.

Earlier, at the airport, Chairman Hua and his party were greeted by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and other Yugoslav leaders.

Several thousand people gathered at the airport to give Chairman Hua a rousing welcome. Six hundred young pioneers loved the pictures they have drawn depicting Yugoslav-Chinese friendship. Over a thousand young people clad in blue uniforms who are taking part in construction work, a revolutionary tradition of Yugoslavia, wielded tools in their hands in a dance simulating the labour they are engaged in. Others, in colourful national costumes danced the Kolo dance.

Outside the airport, tumultuous crowds thronged the roadside and open spaces. They waved miniature flags and waved flags. Enthusiastic crowds in varying density greeted the leaders at regular intervals. Along the more than twenty-kilometre route to the White House, the forests were festively decorated. Flags of the two countries fluttered off every lamppost. Large portraits of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President J. B. Tito were posted on stands or high walls. Huge streamers were strung across the streets or trailed from high buildings carrying slogans in Chinese and Serbian of welcome and Yugoslav-Chinese friendship and cooperation.

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TITO, HUA BEGIN TALKS IN CORDIAL, FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE

OW212125Y Peking NCNA in English 2112 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, and J.B. Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, began their talks at the White House here this afternoon.

The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Before the talks started, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President J.B. Tito exchanged presents. One of the presents the chairman gave the president is a Chinese painting of an eagle resting on a pine. Among the president's presents is an oil painting of Belgrade.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Fadilu Hodza, vice-president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of the SFRY and member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Vaseelin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Stane Dolanc, secretary of Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Milos Minic and Aleksandar Grlickov, members of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Branislav Ikonc, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chief of the office of the President of the SFRY; and Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic; and others.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee of the CCP and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Szechwan Province; Huang Hua, member of the Central Committee of the CCP and minister of foreign affairs; Chao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; Sun Yu-yu, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building Industry; and Chou Chiu-yeh, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia; and others.

PRESIDENT TITO HOSTS BANQUET TO WELCOME CHAIRMAN HUA

OW212308Y Peking NCNA in English 2238 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Josip Broz Tito, president of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic, gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council.

The banquet was held at the house of the Federal Executive Council, which was brightly-lit this evening.

President Tito and Chairman Hua spoke at the banquet.

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The band struck up the national anthems of the two countries after their speeches.

Attending the banquet was also Chairman Hua's party including Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee of the CCP, and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Szechwan Province; and Huang Hua, member of the Central Committee of the CCP and minister of foreign affairs.

Also present were Fadilj Hodea, vice-president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of the SFRY; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of the SFRY; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; and other party and government leaders.

Text of Tito Speech

OW212340Y Peking NCNA in English 2314 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech made by President J.B. Tito at the banquet he gave in honour of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng here this evening:

I am happy to have the opportunity to greet you warmly and to extend a cordial welcome to you and to the other comrades who accompany you on this official friendly visit to our country.

We hope you will feel the sincerity of our hospitality and enjoy your stay with us as much as we enjoyed ours with you during our very useful and fruitful visit to the People's Republic of China last year. That visit opened a new chapter in the development of friendly relations and comprehensive equitable co-operation between our countries and peoples.

I am confident, distinguished Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, that your visit to socialist and non-aligned Yugoslavia--the first visit paid to our country by the highest-ranking leader of the People's Republic of China and of the Communist Party of China--will give fresh impetus to all-round co-operation between us. By resuming our exchange of views in an atmosphere of confidence and mutual respect, we shall open new prospects for the further positive development of our relations.

We have already had the opportunity to confirm, and this we are also applying in practice, that co-operation between Yugoslavia and China is based upon the universal principles of independence, equality, non-interference and mutual respect, and upon the recognition of objective differences in our positions in the world and in our political orientation. These principles presuppose respect for the contribution made by all other countries towards charting their respective course of development, as well as world-wide co-operation resting on equality. They also imply that we have been promoting relations and co-operation between our two countries to our mutual benefit and not at the expense of the good relations and co-operation of our two countries with other states.

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I feel certain that we are imbued with the same confidence that such comprehensive friendly co-operation between Yugoslavia and China is not only in the lasting interest of the peoples of our two countries, but also constitutes a real contribution to peace, understanding, trust and constructive co-operation in the world in general.

All this invests your visit and our talks with exceptional importance.

I am confident that you share my view to the effect that we have taken useful steps during the past year toward becoming more thoroughly acquainted and gaining mutual appreciation of the achievements and experiences of our two independent socialist countries, and of our two parties. In this respect we attach great importance to contact and co-operation between our governments and parties, as well as between political and social organizations. We have also created a sound basis for a growing upward trend in economic, scientific, cultural and other forms of co-operation, and we would like to see this co-operation expand even more rapidly.

Comrade Chairman, we in our country hold in high regard the efforts you have been making of late to accelerate the economic and social progress of your country through the comprehensive development and modernization of industry and agriculture on the grounds of up-to-date techniques and technology. We have followed with great attention and understanding the implementation of the important decisions and guidelines adopted by the Eleventh National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the February session of the National People's Congress of China.

We are confident that the Chinese people, under the leadership of their Communist Party, headed by you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, will score new and great successes in the all-round socialist development of China in the coming period.

You are aware how highly we esteem the historical importance of the revolution which the great Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, carried out successfully and continue to pursue in their own country. Your revolution is one of the most arduous and longest socialist revolutions in the world, objectively constituting a precious integral part and factor of the altered picture of the world and its profound socialist transformation. Your great country also holds today a responsible position in the whole range of international relations.

As you know, in Yugoslavia, under the leadership of the Communist Party, we have carried out a victorious socialist revolution. In that struggle our peoples suffered enormous losses and made tremendous sacrifices. However, they were not in vain. In the revolution, we not only won freedom, but also the inalienable right to our independence and to our own course of socialist development. I would like to point out here that the authentic character of the socialist revolutions in our two countries, and the original paths taken in fulfilling complex tasks of socialist development, under specific and differing conditions, objectively constitute a lasting bond between our peoples and an additional reason for mutual understanding and respect.

Recently, the Chinese public and political circles have had opportunities to familiarize themselves with the new results and achievements scored in the development of socialist social relationships in Yugoslavia. The further advancement of socialist self-management in our country is reflected, first and foremost, in the consolidation of the role of the direct producers in creating the working conditions and disposing of the fruits of their labour. At the same time, the role of the direct producers and decision-making by them in all spheres of our socio-political life continue to strengthen through the evolution of the delegate system.

In such a development of socialist relations of self-management we see a stable and lasting foundation of our entire further development. The recent Eleventh Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia served as an important illustration of the breadth and unanimity of the support which the orientation, principles and practices of our socialist development enjoy among our working people.

The great trust placed in our policy by our working class and all our working people imbues us with self-confidence and pride, but also with feelings of even greater responsibility. For, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has always proceeded from the principle of responsibility, first and foremost, towards one's own working class and people. And this is, in our opinion, the best way to make a consistent contribution to the international solidarity of the working class in general. Revolutionary practice continuously reaffirms the correctness of such a position in world development in its entirety. At the same time we see this as a reflection of the fundamental values of socialism and the possibility of its further development and strengthening as a world process. Thus conceived, as an irreversible historical movement forward, without the imposition of any models or prescriptions, socialism will, we are confident, demonstrate all its advantages and its enormous moving force in realizing general progress of mankind, the freedom and happiness of man.

We are firmly convinced that the progress of socialism in the world can be secured only if all of us consistently observe and apply in practice the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference, respect for indigenous paths of development, international co-operation and solidarity on a voluntary basis, and acknowledgement of the differences existing between countries and parties. Understandably the general progress of socialism requires peace above all, and this means the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, the security of all countries, and the establishment of a new, more just system of political and economic relations in the world. Socialist countries can render a great contribution towards such a development of international relations through their practice by strictly applying the afore-mentioned principles, both in mutual relations as well as in relations with all other countries.

The existing differences in paths and forms of socialist development are not and should not be an obstacle to co-operation in achieving the said objectives. On the contrary, these differences enrich socialist practice and the fund of experience to which each country, each party and each movement is making an invaluable contribution.

In an atmosphere of construction and democratic dialogue on the needs, achievements and experiences of socialist development and general progress it is possible, in our opinion, also to make a more effective contribution to exploring new and broader avenues for co-operation among countries and peoples and for solution of the complex problems confronting the present-day world.

Strict respect for the foregoing principles also enables our two independent socialist countries and our two independent parties--fully aware that we have much in common as well as understandable differences--to develop relations and promote both bilateral and international co-operation with confidence in the future.

Comrade Chairman, our profound and, I am certain, identical desire to ensure the peaceful socialist development of our countries deepens our concern, which must be shared by all responsible people in the world, at the increasingly frequent manifestations of deterioration in the international atmosphere and of tension in international relations. Old crises are not being resolved and new ones are being created. There has been no decrease but rather intensification, in places, of assaults on the independence and freedom of many countries in various parts of the world, especially those of recent date in Africa. Competition and rivalry between the big powers and military-political blocs, i.e. foreign factors, are being transferred elsewhere in growing degree, thus adding new elements of instability in the world.

Of mounting concern to us is the standstill in the process of detente, already of long duration and provoking increasing aggravation of international relations in their entirety. In our opinion detente cannot be durable and stable unless all countries, both large and small, industrialized and developing countries alike, participate in it actively and unless this process is expanded to all regions and encompasses all key international problems. Today everyone bears his share of the responsibility for the fate of mankind, although special responsibility rests with the big powers.

To the limits of its possibilities, Yugoslavia, as you know, is making unremitting efforts--both in Europe and in the rest of the world--for strengthening peace and security, for transcendence of bloc divisions and for establishment of equitable international co-operation. We are firmly convinced that there is no alternative to the policy of detente and active peaceful co-existence, especially in the present-day nuclear era.

Developments have proved time and again that real relaxation of tensions calls for liquidation of the remaining strongholds of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa and settlement of the problems involved in the dangerous hotbeds of crisis jeopardizing world peace, such as the long-standing crisis in the Middle East and elsewhere. In short, all forms of inequality and domination must be removed from international relations.

But this makes it incumbent on us to extend selfless and full support to peoples, countries and liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and independence, for all-round political and economic emancipation, for their national rights and progressive development.

I should like in particular to point out the necessity of finally halting the arms race and of addressing ourselves at long last to genuine disarmament in order to ensure stable peace and security for all countries. It is further our opinion that world stability and universal progress cannot be realized without the establishment of a new international economic order, or without the accelerated development of the developing countries which is in the interest of all mankind.

In such historical conditions, the policy and the movement of non-alignment reflect the contemporary objective needs of mankind. Consequently, the non-aligned movement has become an irreplaceable, independent and autonomous political force wielding a positive influence on the whole range of international relations. All other international factors, the big powers and blocs, in particular, are gradually and increasingly coming to perceive the importance and role of the policy and movement of non-alignment. We appreciate the understanding with which the People's Republic of China follows the activity of the non-aligned movement.

At the recent ministerial conference of non-aligned countries held in Belgrade the basic thrust, character, role and essential principles of the non-aligned movement were reaffirmed. Its unity in action was thus reinforced under the exceptionally complex conditions of the present day.

Admittedly, not all non-aligned countries take the same view of particular events and relations in the world on every occasion, which is understandable. But, at the same time, their desire has strengthened as manifested strongly also at the Belgrade conference, to act in unison for opening better perspectives in regard to peaceful transcendence of contradictions and settlement of the acute problems of the world.

On this occasion, too, it was convincingly demonstrated that the policy of non-alignment rallies, and unifies the actions of, the majority of countries in the world, countries with different social systems and at different levels of development, on the broad and principled basis of struggle for peace, independence, equality and the building of a new, just system of political and economic relations in the world. At the same time, this means that the non-aligned movement objectively expresses also the fundamental long-term interests of all mankind and its constant aspirations towards prosperity and progress for the benefit of all countries, nations and peoples. This is the source of its strength and growing role, its long-term nature and historical responsibility. We are convinced that the ministerial conference in Belgrade, having thus understood its task, made sound preparations for the summit conference of non-aligned countries in Havana next year.

May I once again wish you a cordial welcome and express the hope that you will acquaint yourselves, as much as possible in the short time at your disposal, with our achievements and with the conditions and forms in which we attain them. I know you will experience at first hand the sincere sentiments of friendship and respect which our nations and nationalities, our working people, feel for the People's Republic of China, for you people and their endeavours, for the highest leaders of your country.

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I propose this toast to the health of our distinguished guest, Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, and to success in his exceptionally responsible and important activity, to the health of the Chinese comrades, to the further all-round progress of the People's Republic of China and the well-being of the Chinese people, to the strengthening of friendship and co-operation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China and between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Chinese Communist Party, to trust, understanding, broad co-operation and general progress in the world.

Text of Hua Speech

OW212208Y Peking NCNA in English 2142 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech delivered by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the welcoming banquet given by President Josip Broz Tito here this evening:

Respected Comrade Josip Broz Tito, other respected Yugoslav leading comrades,

Dear comrades, first of all, please allow me to thank Comrade Tito for inviting us to visit your beautiful country, for the warm welcome you have accorded us and for the warm and friendly speech Comrade Tito has just made. On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend here cordial greetings and high respects to the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Government and people.

This time last year, Comrade Tito paid the historic visit to China and held sincere and friendly talks with us. The relations between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties and between our two countries have thus entered a new period of lasting, comprehensive and steady development. In the past year, mutual understanding has deepened further, mutual support in the common struggle has greatly increased, the cooperation in all fields between our two countries has been expanding, and the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples has seen steady growth. It is a great pleasure that we meet once again now with Comrade Tito and other Yugoslav leading comrades in Belgrade to exchange views on questions of common concern in an extensive and deep-going way so as to further promote our good relations.

Both the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples won their victories through arduous armed struggles and have been carrying on their revolution and construction independently. The Chinese people are deeply impressed by the long and courageous struggles waged by the Yugoslav people. Back in the years of our war of resistance against Japanese aggression, we followed the progress of your struggle with great admiration. Through the unyielding struggle, the Yugoslav people of all nationalities under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party headed by Comrade Tito defeated the arrogant German-Italian fascist aggressors and liberated your country, thus making an important contribution to the triumph of the anti-fascist war of the people of the world. Just as Comrade Mao Tsetung said, rising out of armed struggle and through arduous efforts, Yugoslavia is a heroic country. Your victory has been a source of inspiration to us.

Proceeding from the scientific theory of Marxism and Yugoslavia's specific conditions, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has established and developed the socialist system of self-management. Over the last thirty-odd years, great changes have taken place in your country which has been transformed from a backward country into a modernized industrial-agricultural country. It has set up and energetically enforced the general people's defence and the system of social self-protection; it has waged tit-for-tat struggles against the subversive and wrecking activities by the enemies at home and abroad and is ready at all times to repulse any enemy who dares to intrude. Yugoslavia has pursued a policy of national equality, which has strengthened the unity among all nationalities of the country and consolidated the unification of the country. Not long ago, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia held its Eleventh National Congress, at which it summed up its experience in building socialism of the past several decades, particularly of the period since the tenth national party congress, and laid down the general principles for future development. The congress showed full confidence in the future of Yugoslavia, presaging that the Yugoslav people would advance triumphantly along the socialist road in bigger strides. We heartily rejoice at the tremendous successes you have achieved.

Yugoslavia, one of the founding countries of the non-aligned movement, has unswervingly pursued a non-aligned policy and played an ever bigger role in international affairs. Today, the non-aligned movement has become a very important force in the struggle of the world's people against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. This is exactly why some people regard the non-aligned movement as a grave obstacle to their pursuance of the policy of aggression and expansion. They are doing their utmost to undermine the unity of the non-aligned movement, change its orientation and subordinate it to their hegemonist aims. We firmly support Yugoslavia in its struggle to preserve the unity of the non-aligned movement and uphold its fundamental orientation.

The Yugoslav people love peace, so do the Chinese people and the people all over the world. But we cannot fail to see that imperialism and hegemonism, locked in their rivalry for world hegemony, are engaged in fervid arms expansion and war preparations and are carrying out aggression and expansion everywhere, posing a grave threat to peace and to the security of all countries. Recently, the series of incidents which have occurred in the Near and Middle East and in Africa and Asia clearly demonstrate that their contention is daily intensifying and that the factors for war are visibly growing. However, their acts are eye-openers [that] have also helped people to detect their true features and urged them to rise in struggle. History proves that war instigators can certainly be defeated. We firmly believe that victory belongs to the people of the world so long as they heighten their vigilance, make full preparations and join forces in their struggle.

Dear comrades, since the Chinese people, led by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, smashed the anti-party "gang of four," our country has entered a new period of development, reform, revolution and socialist construction.

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We convened the eleventh national party congress and the Fifth National People's Congress and laid down the general task in the new period. We are determined to turn our country into a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of this century. At present, the people of our country, closely united around the Central Committee of the party, holding high the banner of Chairman Mao Tsetung and persisting on continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, have started a new Long March towards the magnificent goal of the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology. There are bound to be many difficulties in our forward march. But with the number of favourable conditions that we have and through hard work of the people of the whole country, we can surely attain our goal.

The relations between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties and between our two countries are based on Marxism-Leninism. We wish your country to be prosperous and strong just as you wish our country to be prosperous and strong. Our relationship is one of total independence and equality. Neither of us attempts to bully, interfere with and control the other. Though you are situated in the middle of the Balkans and we on the Asian Continent, similar experience and common struggle have bound us together. The friendly relations and cooperation between us have broad prospects. I believe that our current visit will yield fruitful results in the political and economic cooperation between our two countries.

In conclusion, please allow me to raise my glass to drink a toast.

To the revolutionary friendship between the two parties, two countries and the two peoples of China and Yugoslavia,

To the prosperity of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the well-being of its people,

To the health of Comrade Josip Broz Tito,

To the health of the other Yugoslav leading comrades and

To the health of all the comrades present here!

YUGOSLAV SPOKESMAN ISSUES STATEMENT ON IMPORTANCE OF HUA VISIT

OW21110ZY Peking NCNA in English 1050 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Aug (HSINHUA)--Yugoslavia attaches the greatest importance to the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, TANJUG reports today.

The statement was made by the official spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs to TANJUG diplomatic editor on the occasion of the Chinese leader's official friendship visit to Yugoslavia.

The spokesman said, "We attach the greatest importance to the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, at the invitation of the president of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. This will be the first top-level visit from the People's Republic of China to Yugoslavia and the second meeting between President Tito and Chairman Hua.

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"Last year's meeting between the two leaders was an important event in the relations between the two countries and the two parties. It initiated a course of comprehensive mutual knowledge and broad cooperation between the two countries.

"The visit now of Chairman Hua to Yugoslavia follows logically from the level reached in cooperation and bilateral relations and the shared readiness to further promote both. Increasing their substance in all areas. The development of relations between Yugoslavia and China is based on clearly defined principles of equality, respect for independence and full appreciation for the distinctive conditions under which the two countries live and develop.

"There are many ties between the peoples of these two friendly countries deriving from the authenticity of their socialist revolutions as well as their commitment to follow their own distinctive roads in the construction of socialism.

"As a result there are similarities and points of contact in the policies of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China as well as objective differences, which, however, do not stand as obstacles to equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

"The visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to our country is indisputably a major international event also... For Socialist Yugoslavia, cooperation with China, as with all other countries, derives from and is based on the principles of non-aligned policy. These are the principles of independence, equality, respect for territorial integrity, and the right of each country to freely choose the roads of its internal development, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

"We look forward to the coming visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as a new stimulus to our joint endeavours in developing further long-term cooperation between us in all areas and in contribution to our charted goals," states the spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat.

YUGOSLAV PRESS ACCLAIMS CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG'S VISIT

OW201002Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--Acclaim of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's leadership and the growing Sino-Yugoslav friendship continued to be the highlight in the Yugoslav media in the past few days.

An article entitled "The Guide of the New Long March," in the newspaper POLITIKA of August 18, said that Chairman Hua "has, at a crucial moment and with fearlessness and a sense of historic responsibility, led the world's most populous country to embark on a new Long March...."

It added: "Hua Kuo-feng's prestige is rising steadily among the people and has won their increasing admiration. His name is closely linked to the ideal of China's future."

Giving a biographical sketch of Chairman Hua, the paper POLITIKA EKSPRES of August 16 wrote that the Chinese leader "is energetic and able to understand the aspirations of the masses of workers and peasants and maintains close contact with them. In fact, his solicitude for the working people constitutes the basis for his assumption of leadership and his accomplishments."

A commentary on Chairman Hua's forthcoming visit released by TANJUG yesterday said the President Tito's visit to China last year "ushered in a new and very important era in the history of Yugoslav-Chinese relations." And Chairman Hua's forthcoming visit to this country decidedly "will give a new impetus to the very active cooperation between the two countries", it said.

The commentary went on to say: "Yugoslavia and China have identical views on a number of questions concerning the development of bilateral relations and reinforcement of their international position. China supports, as always, the policy of non-alignment of Socialist Yugoslavia.... both maintain that it is necessary to do away with anything in international relations which leads to the establishment and maintenance of inequality between nations and peoples and to various forms of external domination and manifestations of hegemonism."

It concluded by saying that the cooperation between the two countries and two parties not only corresponds with their common interests but is also a contribution to world peace and cooperation.

In an article carried in its latest issue, the weekly NIN says that Chairman Hua will visit Belgrade next week and "then the capital of Yugoslavia will give the Chinese leader a heartfelt welcome. This is not only because that Peking was extremely hospitable in receiving our President Tito last August but also because we are heartily pleased at the really coming closer of the two great revolutions."

At a discussion held by the Belgrade television station, many participants stressed the significance of Chairman Hua's visit to Europe. Commentator of the station B. Mirhovic said, "Judging either from bilateral relations or from a broader perspective, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's European tour is of special significance."

HUA PAYS HOMAGE TO YUGOSLAVIA'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER

OW211801 Peking NCNA in English 1751 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng laid a wreath at the monument of the unknown soldier on Avala mountain here this afternoon. He was accompanied on the occasion by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and others.

The ribbon on the wreath was inscribed, "eternal glory to the heroic sons and daughters of the Yugoslav peoples who have given their lives for the cause of freedom and independence!"

When Chairman Hua arrived at the monument, he was saluted by a guard of honour.

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The Chinese chairman observed silence in front of the monument. The band struck up the national anthems of the two countries. The chairman then made an inscription in the distinguished visitors' book.

He reviewed a guard of honour before leaving the monument.

Present on the occasion was also Chairman Hua's party including Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang and Huang Hua.

TENG HSIAO-PING INVITES AUSTRIA TO SUPPLY PRC WITH TECHNOLOGY

OW211840Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1827 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 21 Aug (AFP)--China has invited Austria to supply high-level technology and co-operate in the exchange of scientists and students, the Austrian minister of defence, Mr Otto Roesch, revealed in Hong Kong today (Monday) after his China visit. Mr Roesch said the invitation was extended by the Chinese vice-premier, Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, when he received a 20-member Austrian delegation in Peking.

The delegation, led by Mr Roesch in his private capacity as a member of the Austrian Socialist Party, consisted of members of the Austrian parliament, local government officials and businessmen. They spent 21 days in China visiting Peking, Shanghai and industrial and mining centres in north China before ending their tour in Canton.

"The Chinese want to acquire high-level technology to increase steel production and we can certainly help them with this," Mr Roesch said.

"They also showed us a tractor plant where they want to increase the annual output from 6,000 to 8,000 tractors. We will show them how to increase production to 12,000 tractors." At Peking, when senior Chinese officials the Austrians met repeatedly stressed their interest in acquiring Western technology and management techniques. A Chinese delegation of 10 visited the delegation and took back steel samples, he said.

"In addition, Mr Teng Hsiao-ping has agreed to exchange scientists and students," said Mr Roesch. "I will make a full report to the minister for science when I return to Vienna."

"One way in which we can help is by training Chinese mineralogists and mining engineers at Montan University in Austria, which is internationally recognised as one of the leading institutions of its kind."

"We also offered language training for Chinese students."

"In the opposite direction, we are sending engineering and management experts to China, and I believe we will also send students to learn the Chinese language." Mr Roesch said Austria has a favourable trade balance with China and expects its exports to China this year to total 350 million Hong Kong dollars (about 70 million U.S. dollars).

"Austria has had long and friendly diplomatic relations with China and these will prove valuable in the wider context of Sino-European relations," he said. "The Chinese minister of agriculture and forestry is in Austria at present. The Austrian minister of agriculture will visit China next year," he added.

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HONG KONG PAPER REPORTS UK-PRC FINANCE NEGOTIATIONS

HK190246Y Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 19 Aug p 1 HK

[Report by Frank Semack: "China Turns About Face on Loans"]

[Text] The Bank of China is about to change tack on its long-standing refusal to borrow direct in the West. Standard Chartered Bank of London is negotiating with the Bank of China the terms under which it would make an initial deposit of U.S.\$100 million (about HK\$450 million) with the Chinese institution.

In a telephone call from London last night, a Lloyds Bank International executive, Mr George Baker, confirmed that a second round of negotiations is in progress between Chinese officials on the one hand and Lloyds Bank International and S. G. Warburg, one of the city's top merchant banks, on the other.

The figure of U.S.\$100 million has also been mentioned in this connection. Both Standard Chartered and Lloyds stress that negotiations are still going on and that final terms remain to be agreed.

According to some reports, however, the deposits would be for five years with an annual interest rate of 7.25 percent, the rate charged by Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development countries on government-backed credits to less developed countries.

It is not yet clear whether the deposits would be made in Peking or in the Bank of China's Hong Kong office or elsewhere. If agreed, the two facilities would be first of their kind between Western banks and China.

They would be guaranteed by Britain's export credits guarantee department and in effect would become thinly-veiled buyer credits taken out by China.

Chinese officials have been hinting for some time that the country might change its attitude towards raising loans in the West. The two British facilities would serve to finance a number of trade deals now under negotiation between the two countries. There have been reports that China is thinking of financing some of its trade with West Germany and Japan in a similar way.

Both these countries, along with the United States, Canada and Britain, are among China's largest foreign suppliers. China's foreign trade last year amounted to U.S.\$14 billion, with a slight trade deficit offset by invisible earnings through Hong Kong.

An official report released earlier this year said exports had increased by 28.5 percent in the first half of this year over the same period last year and imports had shot up by 60 percent. Although China has sufficient foreign exchange reserves, estimated to be around U.S.\$4 billion to U.S.\$5 billion, its massive industrialisation plans call for increased imports for which it would be difficult to pay cash.

The other type of finance arrangements favoured by China--deferred payments covered by supplier credits--would also seem to be growing less feasible as the volume of trade rises.

China's unwillingness to borrow in the West, largely for ideological reasons, has not been shared by other communist countries. The Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are all familiar borrowers on the Euromarkets and are by and large considered to be good risks.

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In recent months, however, bankers have expressed concern over the growing indebtedness of the communist countries in view of their deteriorating trade positions. As a newcomer, China would be free from the burdens of a heavy debt-service ratio (the annual rate of repayments) and some bankers feel they would have no trouble raising up to about U.S. \$7 billion on good terms.

According to continuing rumours there is also the possibility of Chinese borrowings in Tokyo and the recent peace treaty between the two countries would certainly smooth the path of any negotiations.

NPC'S TAN CHEN-LIN MEETS BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIAN ROPER

OW191417Y Peking NCNA in English 1226 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with British Labour Member of Parliament John Roper and Mrs Roper.

Present on the occasion were Hsieh Li and Chu Han-ming, a leading member and a deputy secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Tsui Ming-tang, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CHEN MU-HUA DELEGATION DEPARTS CAMEROON 19 AUGUST

OW192227Y Peking NCNA in English 2210 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Yaounde, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua left Douala for home this morning after a successful official and friendly visit to Cameroon.

Seeing the delegation off at the international airport of Douala was Acting Prime Minister Sadou Daoudou. Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua reviewed a guard of honour in his company. Present also at the airport to see them off were Youssoufa Daouda, minister of economy and planning, Mengueme Marchel, governor of the littoral province, Jean Baptiste Baleoken, Cameroonian ambassador to China, and other local government officials. On hand was Chinese Ambassador to Cameroon Wei Pao-shan.

Governor Mengueme gave a reception at his residence yesterday evening in honour of the Chinese delegation. Both Governor Mengueme and Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua spoke at the reception.

Governor Mengueme said, "Your stay in our country, short as it is, will enable the two peoples and two governments to understand each other better, strengthen our friendship and consolidate the cooperation which has developed to the mutual satisfaction of the two sides." He said, "China is surely one of our best friends, as shown the harmonious and satisfactory cooperation which has developed so successfully between our countries and for their mutual benefit."

He said, "We hope that after your visit, our two countries will find ourselves always together for the triumph of the just cause and the ideals of peace, justice, progress, liberty and equality we share."

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Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua said, "For a week, we have successively visited the central-north, north, littoral and south-west provinces of your country. Wherever we went, were warmly welcomed and given fraternal hospitality by the Cameroonian Government, local officials and the people. The sincerity, warmth and friendship rendered by the Cameroonian Government and people to our delegation fully demonstrate the profound friendly sentiments of the Cameroonian people towards the Chinese people. We will convey, upon our return, your friendship to the Chinese Government and people. During the visits these days, we rejoiced over the immense efforts made by the Cameroonian people and the encouraging success they have obtained in the development of national economy in the light of the principle of 'independent development' under the leadership of President Ahidjo. We are convinced that the Cameroonian people will continue to advance on the road of 'independent development' and win new and more brilliant success."

She continued, "During our stay, his excellency President Ahidjo received us twice and had friendly conversations with us. In our meetings with the Cameroonian delegation led by his excellency the acting prime minister, we were in a very friendly atmosphere and exchanged views extensively on the problems of common interest and on the further strengthening of the relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries. Our meetings have produced fruitful results. Besides, your excellency the acting prime minister has always accompanied us in our visit to different regions. Thanks to the meetings and talks with your leaders and the visits we have made, our mutual understanding has been deepened, and our friendship reinforced. We are convinced that this visit, short as it is, will enable the relations of friendly cooperation between our two countries to develop and be consolidated still further. May the Sino-Cameroonian friendship be eternal."

In the end, Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua expressed sincere thanks to President Ahidjo, the Cameroonian Government and people.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Douala yesterday morning after a visit to the north province. In the afternoon, accompanied by acting prime minister Sadou Daoudou, Minister Youssoufa Daouda, Governor of the south-west province Fossi Yakum Ntaw and Governor Mengueme, the Chinese delegation visited palm and other plantations of the Cameroon Development Corporation and processing factories as well as other factories in Douala.

VICE PREMIER KENG PIAO MEETS PDY SPECIAL ENVOY

OW210953Y Peking NONA in English 0857 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--Keng Piao, vice-premier of the State Council, this morning met and had a friendly conversation with Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, special envoy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and minister of construction, and Ahmad Salih Hajib, newly-appointed Democratic Yemeni ambassador to China.

Present were Kung Ta-fei, assistant foreign minister, and Cheng Yuan-hsing and Kao Chien-chung, deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry.

The special envoy will leave here for home by air this evening via Canton.

MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER MEE'S PEKING PEASANTS ON COMMUNE

OW202116Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW

[Station reporter's article: "Earnestly Implement the Policy of Guaranteeing Product Repair, Exchange and Refund and Truly Lighten Peasants Burdens"--portions recorded]

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 14 August, the First Ministry of Machine Building and the Peking Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting at the Changchiawan commune in Tung County in the suburbs of Peking. Attended by 6,000 people, the meeting was held to implement the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and to put into practice the policy of guaranteeing the repair, exchange and refund of machinery. Attending the meeting were Wu Te, member of the CPCC Political Bureau and first secretary of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee; Yeh Lin and Wang Hsien, secretaries of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee; Chu Jung, vice minister of agriculture and forestry; Liu Hsi-jui [0491 6007 3843], vice chairman of the State Council's Agricultural Mechanization Office; representatives to the National Conference of Machine Building Departments on Learning From Taching, responsible comrades of counties, districts and bureaus concerned of the Peking Municipality; and representatives of the poor lower-middle peasants of the communes in Tung County.

Changchiawan commune in Tung County bought tractors that turned out to be of poor quality from the Peking Nanyuan tractor parts plant, the Loyang tractor plant and the Changchun tractor plant. On hearing of this matter, the First Ministry of Machine Building decided to hold a meeting at the commune in order to reimburse the commune for the loss and retrieve the substandard products. Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building Chou Tzu-chien spoke at the meeting. He said: [begin recording] "Dear comrades, today we, the comrades of the First Ministry of Machine Building and the 3,000 representatives to the National Conference of Machine Building Departments on Learning From Taching, have come to the Changchiawan commune to learn from the commune members and examine our mistakes in front of you. Due to carelessness in our work, we have turned out substandard, overpriced farm machines, thus aggravating the peasants' burdens and inflicting substantial losses on the Changchiawan commune. We will reimburse you for these losses and take back our substandard products.

Making restitution is an active, not passive, approach, and by taking this attitude we hope that one day we can do away with restitution or at least reduce it. On behalf of machine building workers and the more than 3,000 representatives, we promise you poor lower-middle peasants that we will set high standards and strict demands on our work, raise product quality, conscientiously implement the party's policies and lighten peasants burdens. We will set lofty, ambitious goals and quickly develop a machine building industry characterized by high standards and good quality so we can better serve the various sectors of our national economy." [end recording]

15,000 Yuan Compensation

OW191008Y Peking NCNA in English 0714 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--Members of the Changchiawan commune, 40 kilometres east of Peking, got together about a tractor that would not work with people attending the current conference of the machine building industry. This grain-producing commune depends on machinery for a great deal of work. It has 180 hand tractors and in recent years has added more than 30 medium and large tractors. Tested on arrival, some had malfunctions of one sort or another, and one was completely useless. The commune wrote a complaint.

Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building Chou Tzu-chien attended the meeting and apologized to the peasants. "The poor quality of the tractors shows we have not done our work well," he said. "China is a socialist country based on the worker-peasant alliance and industry should bear the interests of the peasants in mind in producing machinery."

The First Ministry of Machine Building, he pledged, would take effective measures to improve the quality of farm machinery and provide more and better machines. No sub-standard product would be allowed to leave the factory gates in the future, he said. As for those already distributed, the factories were to be responsible for repairing, changing or recalling any defective machines. The factory concerned turned over 15,000 yuan, the cost of the useless tractor, to recompense the commune as it had asked, and the repair fees for those that were fixed.

The commune party secretary expressed the appreciation of the commune members. The peasants would produce more grain and other things in support of the country's construction and the worker-peasant alliance, he said.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's Article

OW220449Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 21 August Commentator's article: "Industrial Departments Must Also Carry Out the Hsianghsiang Experience"]

[Text] The article says: Recently, in response to the call issued by the party Central Committee, the First Ministry of Machine Building held, in a novel way, a rally on the implementation of party policy in the (Changchiawan) people's commune in Tung County in suburban Peking. Together with some 3,000 people, including the representatives of the National Conference to Learn From Taching on the Machine Building Industry Front and cadres of various organizations under the ministry, the minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building made and open self-examination and an apology to the peasants at the rally for the poor quality of agricultural machinery and for increasing the burdens of the peasants. The units concerned withdrew the machinery that failed to meet specifications. This is indeed a fine action that wins the approval of the people, and an actual deed in implementing the guidelines of the central authorities in carrying out the Hsianghsiang experience. All departments and units concerned should act in the same way, mobilize and take part in various activities to enthusiastically support agriculture and greatly develop and improve the work of industry supporting agriculture.

The article points out: To improve the work of industry supporting agriculture, the most important thing now is to popularize the Hsianghsiang experience. A large portion of the peasants' excessive burdens mentioned in the investigation report by the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee involved the industrial departments. We must firmly and thoroughly meet this demand of the people. The central Committee for the industrial departments in circulating this county's experience. We must particularly and resolutely implement what the central authorities have reaffirmed: It is necessary to guarantee to repair, exchange and return those products for agricultural use already on the market which fail to meet specifications. We must match deeds with words. The First Ministry of Machine Building has done a good job this time. It not only apologized for the inferior products but also made up the losses. The units concerned took back products which failed to meet specifications. Only by doing so, will it be possible for us to enjoy the trust of the people, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance and develop our cause of socialism.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article concludes: Various problems in the work of supporting agriculture exist not only in the First Ministry of Machine Building, but also in other localities and departments. All areas and departments must regard the implementation of the directive of the party Central Committee on popularizing the Hsianghsiang experience as a motivating force; conscientiously and thoroughly examine the work and the ideas that prevail in various areas and departments; firmly establish the thinking of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy; and map out new plans and adopt new measures to push forward the work of supporting agriculture. Efforts must be made to put the important directive of the party Central Committee on popularizing the Hsianghsiang experience on a solid basis.

KWANGMING DAILY STRESSES ECONOMIC RESULTS IN MANAGEMENT

HK180735Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 12 Aug 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Wu Chia-pei [3527 1367 1014]: "Economic Results and Economic Management"]

[Excerpts] In the government work report to the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua called upon all enterprises to "improve management and pay due attention to economic results."

At the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai, he again urged us to study and master "advanced, scientific methods of management" and to "achieve full results with minimum expenditure."

1. Economic Results Are the Indicator of the Standard of Economic Management

In individual enterprises, departments and localities and in the whole national economy, the results of economic ventures reflect whether a good job has been done in business management and if a high standard has been attained in organizational management. When we say that a system and method of management can yield greater economic results, we mean it is more advanced and meets the needs of the development of the productive forces. We oppose using small production methods to run large-scale socialist production. We are now reorganizing our industry in accordance with the principle of coordination between specialized departments. We think this reorganization is necessary because the all-purpose factories which are described as "small and all-inclusive" and "big and all-inclusive" waste much social labor, hamper technical progress, adversely affect the increase of labor productivity and yield poor economic results. In contrast, coordination between specialized departments can bring great economic results to various enterprises and to the whole national economy. Economic results indicate whether specialization in production is right for the given condition. If we do not broaden the scope of the division of labor between specialized departments when it is called for by the development of the national economy and permitted by existing economic conditions (such as the number of factories and the level of standardization), we will achieve proper economic results. On the other hand, if we do not take the actual possibility into consideration and do not actively create necessary conditions but lay undue stress on excessively narrow specialization, we will reduce the yields of the national economy. Here, we must study and search for the right degree of specialization, which objectively exists, in order to achieve the best economic results.

If we pay attention to economic results, we must not just develop production and strive to create the richest material wealth possible but must practice economy and strive to economize on labor. We must neither overemphasize one aspect nor neglect another.

If we pay attention to economic results, partial or overall, direct or indirect, immediate or long-term, we can settle economic accounts. Because of their counterrevolutionary motives, the "gang of four" once frenziedly shouted the demagogical slogan "we should settle political accounts but not economic accounts," alleging that any attempt to stress economic results would "lead the workers onto the capitalist road."

This was a fake left but real right. As a result of their practice, our national economy suffered a disastrous blow and was on the brink of collapse. Even now some of our enterprises are still running at a loss when they should not be. One of the reasons for this is that we have not eliminated the pernicious influence of the gang's slogan "we should not settle economic accounts." Thus, it is of tremendous political significance to deeply criticize this reactionary slogan put forward by the "gang of four" and pay special attention to settling economic accounts in order to firmly and thoroughly set things right on the economic front.

2. Economic Management Determines Economic Results

Economic management is the means for achieving production, while economic results reflect how well this production has been realized. On the one hand, as mentioned above, the effectiveness of economic management has to be measured by economic results. On the other hand, we should see that the improvement of economic results depends on the improvement of economic management.

Economic management is a branch of science; it is the reflection and epitome of the inner laws of social production. We have accumulated certain experiences in economic management since the founding of the PRC, but we still have many weak points to eliminate. In the organizational management of the socialist economy, the first thing we should do is to manage enterprises well. This is the foundation. With improved enterprise management, we can better fulfill the economic and technical norms set by the state which reflect the economic results of various enterprises, tap the productive potentials of enterprises and turn them into a real productive force. Take the quality of products for example. We must strengthen quality inspection, institute a strict system of responsibility for the quality of products and improve quality control in an all-round way. Through improvements made in the quality of products, our enterprises and our state can achieve greater economic results. In capital construction, we must link up construction projects and investment with the allotment and supply of materials and equipment, keep things in balance and at the same time institute a strict system of inspection and check-ups under the effective supervision of reconstruction banks. Projects must be completed a few at a time in a planned way. In this way, we can concentrate our forces and fight a battle of annihilation to turn these projects into a productive force and make our investment yield results as quickly as possible. Secondly, we must manage the national economy well. This is the key factor. If we have done well just managing enterprises but not in managing the national economy, we cannot make the enterprises, let alone the national economy, yield optimum results.

In order to greatly speed up the development of the four modernizations and hasten their realization, we must pay serious attention to economic results, strive to achieve greater economic results and make the national economy yield better and greater results with each passing year. On the other hand, in addition to stepping up the development of science and technology along with their application in social production and to continuously raising the scientific and technological standards of the entire nation. We must reform our economic management, greatly raise its standard and quickly effect modernization in this field if we want to make our national economy yield optimum results.

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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY FORUM RECENTLY HELD IN HUHEHOT

OW191044Y Peking NCNA in English 0736 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Huhehot, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--More than 60 experts in animal husbandry recently met at a forum in Huhehot, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region to discuss the question of how to develop China's animal husbandry at high speed. They were from ten provinces and autonomous regions including Tsinghai, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet and from various departments of the central government.

The forum was sponsored jointly by the Institute of Agricultural Economy of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Propaganda Department of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Regional party committee and other organizations. A three-year research programme (1978-1980) and a five-year programme (1981-1985) were drafted and a decision was made to set up a national society for research on the economics of animal husbandry.

China has vast pastoral areas endowed with rich natural resources and great production potential. There are immense possibilities for developing animal husbandry. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, animal husbandry research organisations were set up from the central down to the local level. Schools of animal husbandry were set up to do research and to train specialists.

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However, a few years ago, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, China's animal husbandry and research suffered great losses. Now, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by Chairman Hua, work of all kinds has started again with vigour. Proper attention is now being paid to animal husbandry and to theoretical work in this field.

PEOPLE'S DAILY DISCUSSES THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCE

OW190942Y Peking NCNA in English 0725 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--The relation between "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" and the development of natural science is discussed in a recent PEOPLE'S DAILY signed article. Excerpts follow:

Chairman Mao said in 1957: "'Let a hundred schools of thought contend' is the way to develop science." This reflects a fundamental principle of Marxist historical materialism and the objective law of scientific advance.

Natural science crystallizes the labour of hundreds of millions of people of hundreds of nationalities over the past thousands of years. It is "the product of general historical development in its abstract quintessence." (Karl Marx, Theories of Surplus-Value, Part 1, page 379) Its extensive and reliable mass basis provides the law of development of science. At the same time, the mass line and collective wisdom in scientific research are necessary conditions for its rapid forward march.

Great advances were made in science and technology through the contention of different schools during the spring and autumn period of the warring stages (770-476 B.C.) in China and during the Renaissance in Europe.

In the 20th century, the contention among hundreds of schools in natural science became all the more necessary because such study has become highly socialized and specialized and because cross-fertilization and border-line subjects have emerged. With the socialization of scientific labour, completion of a research subject requires joint efforts by scientists in many fields; highly specialized scientific technique makes it very difficult for any single person to master the highly comprehensive border-line sciences. Thus, the people doing research in different specialties must cooperate and different schools studying the same subject must exchange views so as to make up for each other's deficiencies and jointly build up the edifice of modern science and technology.

Natural science concerns the whole process of the movement of contradictions, the contradictions between truth and falsehood, progress and retrogression, affirmative and negative. Any scientific theory, no matter how correct it may be, always embodies a negative understanding in its affirmative assertion. Therefore, apart from its decisive factor of serving social production, the progress and development of science are often stimulated by dispute, consultation, argument and reasoning out diverse academic views.

The course of struggle around gaining understanding of the phenomena of fermentation and light shows that contention can prevent people from maintaining a one-sided, superficial and narrow view in the process of understanding nature. Scientific research is both exploratory work and creative labour. While delving into a completely unknown and new field one is apt to make this or that mistake.

The principle "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" provides favourable conditions for scientific and technological advance and encourages people to help each other through discussion and correcting wrong understanding. The history of science provides many examples of erroneous theory being accepted as valid due to the historical limitations of the period. That is why contention between different views should be encouraged and freedom to criticize and counter-criticize must be allowed.

The attitude of seeking truth from facts must be observed in encouraging contention. Only by seeking truth from facts can one maintain a scientific attitude of modesty and prudence and uphold truth and correct mistakes. Only through contention and debate can the disputing parties arrive at agreement on the basis of objective truth and promote the constant progress of science.

Natural science itself has no class character. Its development is not realized through abolishing the old and building up the new as is done in the superstructure. It is achieved through taking the old scientific theories as relative truth under given conditions and including them in the new theory, as Einstein in his theory of relativity embraced Newton's theory of mechanics. One should not simply negate a theory but develop a new thesis on the basis of criticising the old. Subjective errors that have crept into the sphere of natural science should be unsparingly criticized but the research results of scientists should be protected.

CHINESE SOCIETY OF PHYSICS HOLDS MEETING IN LUSHAN

OW191046Y Peking NCNA in English 0921 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Lushan, 19 Aug (HSINHUA)--Plans for Chinese physicists to overtake advanced world levels were worked out at the 1978 meeting of the Chinese Society of Physics at the mountain resort of Lushan recently.

More than 600 representatives from all over the country exchanged experience at the 14-day meeting and discussed how to implement the outline national plan for the development of science and technology. Four hundred and sixty-three papers on solidstate, nuclear, fundamental particle and statistical physics were submitted.

Shih Ju-wei, vice-president of the society and director of the Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said Chinese physicists would do their share to catch up and surpass advanced work levels and help carry out the socialist modernization of China, under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the party Central Committee. Speaking at the closing session, he pointed out that Chinese physicists had overcome the damage caused by the gang of four and were advancing with fresh vigour in a new Long March to modernize science and technology. Progress had been made in the study of basic theories and in all other branches of physics, filling in such blanks as surface physics, physics of amorphous materials and physics of organic solids, Shih Ju-wei said. Among major results achieved by Chinese physicists in the past few years and reported to the annual meeting:

--Scientists at the Institutes of Physics and Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences discovered, for the first time in the world, an increase of neutron diffraction in alfa-lithium iodate crystal in a D.C. electric field. A great many systematic experiments and theoretical studies have been done on this phenomenon, the discovery of which may push research in ionic crystals a step forward.

--Working in cooperation, research workers at the Chinese University of Science and Technology, Nanking University and the Institute of Physics found an analytical solution to the Eliashberg Equation and clarified some controversial questions. Their success has facilitated the study of the strong coupling theory of superconductors.

--By combining experiments with theoretical analysis in studying the peripheral reaction of nuclei of carbon 12 and b smuth 209, Chinese nuclear physicists found that the reaction might turn out a nucleur of beryllium 8. They carefully studied the mechanism of this reaction and obtained a better understanding of it.

--Researchers at the Institute of Nuclear Physics carried out systematic theoretical computations of nuclear parameters and did much work on the neutron reaction and fission cross-sections of light, medium-heavy and heavy nuclei. Thus they developed the theory and methods in this regard, establishing the computing procedure and, combining this with experimental measurement and editorial and review work, provided nuclear data urgently required by the state. The results are helpful for establishing nuclear data base.

--Scientists at the Institute of High-Energy Physics concentrated on the theory of the Straton Model of Hadron Structure put forward by Chinese scientists in 1966 and a number of other theoretical questions regarding the construction of large accelerators and detectors.

--Among the new scientific instruments and equipment produced in recent years are a dilution refrigerator for research in low temperature physics and a light, compact sealed neutron generator which is simple in construction and easy to operate. The generator was produced at relatively low cost.

The noted American scientists Dr. Chen Ning Yang and Professor Chia-chiao Lin attended the annual physics society meeting from August 2 to 6. They gave lectures at the meeting, joined in the discussions and offered useful opinions on the study of physics in China.

Plenary Session

HK220525Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 15 Aug 78 p 2 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY report: "Chinese Society of Physics Sets Up New Council"]

[Text] The 1978 meeting of the Chinese Society of Physics is now in session at Lushan. On 6 August, the council members of this society held a plenary session. The session adopted the namelist of additional council members elected after consultation with the science associations of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the physics departments of concerned colleges and universities. It also set up a new council. The new council, with 151 members, has representatives from all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country (including Taiwan province). Among the council members are old, middle aged and young people, woman physics researchers and teachers, science and education personnel of minority nationalities and middle school teachers.

At the plenary session of the council, attended by council members (including the newly elected council members) present at the annual meeting, additions and readjustments were in regard to the number of Standing Committee members, vice chairmen and deputy secretaries general of the council through democratic consultation. After readjustment, the Standing Committee has 34 members.

Chou Pei-yuan was reelected chairman of the council and Chien San-chiang, Shih Ju-wei [2457 3067 3634], Wang Chu-chi [3769 4554 3305], Kan Pai [3927 2672], Wang Kan-chang [3769 3227 2490], Chang Wen-yu [1728 2429 5940], Wang Te-chao [3076 1795 2507] and Hsieh Hsi-te (f) [6200 1585 1795] were elected vice chairmen. The plenary session also fully discussed the regulations (draft) of the Chinese Society of Physics. It was also decided that this draft would be tested first and later revisions are to be made by the Standing Committee of the council in accordance with the regulations of the National Association of Science.

ARMY TEAM LOCATES UNDERGROUND WATER IN ARID AREAS

OW211245Y Peking NCNA in English 1154 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Aug (HSINHUA)--During the past few years a hydrogeological team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army has successfully located underground water resources for industry and agriculture in arid areas in scattered parts of the country. Since its founding in 1974 the team has trekked in and out of deserts, grasslands, rolling hills, forests and marshland.

Despite sandstorms and temperatures as high as over 40 degrees centigrade in the Wu Lan Pu Ho Desert in northwest China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, the team persisted in their surveys on camel back. After years of effort they finally located an artesian spring with a daily flow of 1,400 to 3,000 tons of water on the fringes of the desert. Another story of success was the location of subterranean water in a drought-plagued stockbreeding area north of the Yinshan Mountains in Inner Mongolia. The surveyors found the water in an ancient river bed, 250 kilometres long and five kilometres wide.

In southwest China the team found more than 1,000 underground streams in Kweichow, Hunan and Yunnan provinces. These discoveries provided more water for the ever-growing local industry. In addition to surveying ground water, the hydrogeological team investigated the causes of reservoir seepage, mud-and-sand flow, landslides and avalanches, and suggested improvements to irrigation projects.

The team collaborated with local geological departments to analyze and clarify the reasons for the formation of saline and marsh land in the Possuteng Lake area in Sinkiang and a plain drained by three rivers in Heilungkiang Province, where China plans to open up large tracts of wasteland. They also mapped out plans to improve the land.

Aside from their regular surveying work the team helped local people in places hit by serious drought sink a total of 468 wells to provide drinking water.

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FUKIEN RALLY REHABILITATES 'SPY CASE' VICTIMS

HK211429Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 20 Aug 78 HK

[Text] With the approval of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial Economics Committee held a rally on 14 August to rehabilitate the victims of the trumped up "spy ring" case in the former provincial Heavy Industry Department. The rally criticized the crimes of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four in persecuting cadres and intellectuals, and rehabilitated and restored the reputations of over 200 comrades who had been persecuted or involved in this case. Wang Yen, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and director of the provincial Economics Committee, presided at the rally.

(Yen Fang-ting), deputy director of the provincial Economics Committee, read out the provincial CCP committee's instruction note on completely rehabilitating the victims of this trumped up case, and the rehabilitation report and decision of the provincial economics committee. Wu Hung-hsiang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and (Teng Lin-hua), deputy secretary of the party group of the provincial Economics Committee and deputy director of the committee, spoke at the rally.

The trumped up "spy ring" case in the former provincial Heavy Industry Department was caused by the persecution of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. Because of a letter from the mass dictatorship command of a certain place, proper investigations were not carried out. Instead, the deputy director and chief engineer of the former Heavy Industry Department, was isolated for screening and a confession was forced from him while he was believed. Six comrades were branded as "core members" of a so-called "spy organization." In the end, 212 persons of 47 units in 15 provinces and municipalities were involved. The majority of these persons were backbone elements in science and technology on the coal front. Some were well-known figures. After liberation and under the party's leadership, they worked hard at production and scientific research in the coal industry and made certain contributions to socialist construction. A number of young technicians, CYL and CCP members who had grown up after liberation were also branded members of the "spy organization."

This trumped up case was declared false in June 1970. However, the persecuted comrades were not completely rehabilitated. On the contrary, other charges were heaped on them and their persecution continued. As a result, many comrades suffered injustice and had to carry heavy burdens for a long time.

The announcement of the provincial Economics Committee decision on rehabilitating victims of the trumped up case of the "spy ring" in the former provincial Heavy Industry Department has completely restored the reputation of and cleared those comrades who were persecuted and involved in the case. Work is now being arranged for those comrades who previously had no work assigned. Suitable readjustments are being made in the case of those comrades who were assigned to unsuitable posts. The back pay owed them is being paid in full. All the archive material on this case is being thrown out and destroyed. With regard to family dependants and personnel concerned who were caught up in the case, letters have been written to the units concerned to remove any bad impressions.

Speaking at the rehabilitation rally, (Chang Ting-wu) and (Liu Kuang-hsin) of the provincial Coal Bureau, and (Chou Ti-yuan) of the provincial Metallurgical Bureau, all of whom had been persecuted, vehemently denounced the towering crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four and expressed fervent thanks to the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

They pledged to wholeheartedly serve the people, work hard to improve their technical and professional work and contribute all their strength to developing the province's coal industry, fulfilling Chairman Mao's great wish to reverse the situation for shipping coal from north to south China, fulfilling the general task for the new period and building China into a powerful modern socialist state before the end of the century.

Comrade Wu Hung-hsiang pointed out in his speech: "We must continue to get a good grasp on the work of implementing cadre policy in order to stimulate stability and unity, revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, mobilize all positive factors, develop the excellent situation in revolution and production, and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period."

FUKIEN DAILY Commentator's Article

HK211443Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 20 Aug 78 HK

[FUKIEN DAILY 20 August commentator's article: "Get a Good Grasp on Implementing the Party's Cadre Policy"]

[Excerpts] We can see from the trumped up case in the former provincial Heavy Industry Department that in order to do a really good job in implementing policies, it is necessary to criticize Lin Piao in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must realize that the interference and sabotage caused to our province by Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line are extremely serious. The remnant poison is very extensive, the influence is very deep, and the harm done is very great. Unless we link the movement to expose and criticize Lin Piao with the problems of the 10th line struggle, we cannot do a thoroughly good job in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. In addition, the party's policies cannot be truly implemented.

In the previous stage, the province did much work and gained certain success in implementing the policies on cadres and intellectuals. However, we are still very far from meeting the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. There is still much work to do.

A sharp and complex struggle still exists in implementing policies in our province. Some people contradict the policies in ideology, deny there is any pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, say "what was done then was right and what is done now is also right" and fail to implement the party policies. Some, who were poisoned without realizing it, describe persecuting people to death as "suicide due to crimes committed," and describe trumped up cases caused by forced confessions and belief in such confessions as "trumped up cases trumped up by the victims themselves." Even if you are not at all in question, they say that your "attitude is bad." Some harbor lingering fears and are afraid of taking risks and shouldering responsibility. In certain places and units, the lid is still clamped down and people are persisting in their errors. They resort to all kinds of means such as evasion, delay and resistance to hinder the implementation of the cadre policy.

Hence, in order to do well in implementing policies, it is necessary to dare to struggle, persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts and clear away all kinds of resistance and obstacles.

How well a unit does in implementing policies is a major hallmark in showing whether the line of the leadership of that unit is correct. The party committees at all levels must rapidly put the work of implementing policies in an important place on their agenda. The secretaries must grasp the work and the whole party must be mobilized to handle the cases. It is necessary to organize groups to reinvestigate cases composed of comrades who have a strong party spirit, good work style and a certain grasp of policy and ideology in order to provide a reliable organizational guarantee for the work of implementing policies.

KIANGSI HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

HK190830Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees held a telephone conference on the evening of 15 August which called on the staff and workers on the Kiangsi industry and communications front to urgently mobilize, resolutely implement wise leader Chairman Hua's important instructions, vigorously work hard in August and September, strive to do a still better job of promoting production, make the third quarter output surpass the second quarter one, and struggle to completely fulfill and overfulfill this year's industrial production plans. Comrade Yang Shang-kuei, secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, attended the telephone conference and spoke. Comrade (Wang Shih-chien), director of the Kiangsi Planning Committee, also spoke at the conference.

The conference analyzed the production situation on the Kiangsi industry and communications front from January to July. Under the leadership of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, the Kiangsi industry and communications front has seriously implemented the series of important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued since the beginning of this year and has grasped the key link in working in a big way to fulfill the general task for the new period. The situation has been very good. The high output every month and every quarter has been pleasing, and more than 50 percent of the annual tasks were fulfilled in the first 6 months of this year. However, since the beginning of July, the development of production has been uneven. Apart from various objective factors including abnormal weather this year with persistent high temperatures, a water reserve that fell quickly and a rapid rise in demand for electric power required in agriculture to fight the drought, there were also many subjective factors which have caused this uneven development. After fulfilling more than 50 percent of the annual tasks in the first 6 months, some leaders have relaxed their vigilance because of their pride and self-complacency. They have made few serious plans or preparations for increasing production, have not mentally prepared for the serious drought in Kiangsi that came early this year, and have not formulated any productive measures to catch up with the situation. Some units have not seriously implemented various plans to economize electric power consumption. Waste in electric power consumption has been serious and has intensified the contradictions between the supply of and demand for electric power. This situation has also exposed many problems in our work to which we must attach great importance.

The conference demanded that the leading cadres, staff, workers and their dependents at all levels on the industry and communications front seriously study and publicize Chairman Hua's important instructions.

We must struggle hard for 45 days, strive to make the August output surpass the July one and the third quarter output surpass the second quarter one, and lay a solid foundation for completely fulfilling and overfulfilling this year's plans. In order to achieve this, we must:

1. Oppose arrogance, smash complacency, overcome the mentality of being awed by difficulty and fiercely criticize the theory of external factors.
2. Firmly grasp various weak links in production. We must prominently grasp coal and electric power and, with the concerted efforts of both the higher and lower levels, solve various practical problems in coal and electric power production. We must do everything possible to increase production while economizing on electric power consumption. We must make use of the limited electric power for production and insure that electric power is supplied to various key enterprises.
3. Strengthen production schedules, organize balanced production, completely fulfill the state's plans and prevent the tendency to only seek increases in the quantity of output.

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4. Be concerned about the livelihood of the staff and workers and do a good job of promoting safety in production, and

5. Strengthen leadership.

The telephone conference was presided over by Comrade (Chang Yu-ting), deputy secretary general of the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Present at the conference were responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices of the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and of various provincial bureaus; secretaries of various prefectures, municipalities, mountain areas and counties who are in charge of industry; and responsible comrades of various provincial factories and mines and other factories and mines directly subordinate to various prefectures, municipalities, mountain areas and counties.

SHANGHAI PERFORMING ARTIST POSTHUMOUSLY REHABILITATED

OW212116Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] As a result of lengthy persecution by Lin Piao and the gang of four, Comrade Chou Hsin-fang, one of our country's outstanding performing artists, died on 8 March 1975 at the age of 80 without being able to clear his name of false charges. A solemn ceremony for the interment of Comrade Chou Hsin-fang's ashes was held on 16 August at the auditorium of the Lunghua cemetery for revolutionaries. At the same time, Comrade Chou Hsin-fang was posthumously rehabilitated.

Teng Hsiao-ping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council and chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, sent a wreath. Wreaths were sent by Su Chen-hua, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Ni Chih-fu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Peng Chung, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and second vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. Shen Yen-ping, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, also sent a wreath. Wreaths were also sent by responsible persons of various central organs, including Chang Ping-hua and Huang Chen. Comrade Chen Pi-hsien also sent a wreath.

Wreaths were sent by the NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the propaganda and culture departments of the CCP Central Committee, the State Publications Bureau, the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the Union of Chinese Drama Workers, the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the Tzuchi County Revolutionary Committee in Chekiang Province and other units. Wreaths were also sent by Comrade Chou Hsin-fang's friends, students and relatives.

Attending the ceremony were Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Ko Wen-i and (Chao Chen-ching), Standing Committee members of the municipal party committee; Ho Ching-chih, vice minister of culture; and responsible persons of the departments concerned.

Comrade Wang I-ping presided over the ceremony, and Pa Chin, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Circles, delivered the memorial speech. In his speech, he said: Comrade Chou Hsin-fang, a CCP member, successively served as deputy to the First, Second and Third NPC, member of the CPPCC National Committee, member of the National Committee of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, vice chairman of the Union of Chinese Drama Workers, member of the Shanghai Municipal People's Council and president of the Shanghai Peking Opera Institute.

The diabolical Lin Biao and the gang of four ruthlessly persecuted time-tested veteran cadres in literary and art circles, veterans, accomplished artists and the masses of literary and art workers. The gang of four and their followers falsely accused Comrade Chou Hsin-fang of being an old counterrevolutionary. As the result of ruthless persecution by the gang of four and their followers, Comrade Chou Hsin-fang died on 8 March 1975 without being able to clear himself from these false accusations.

The memorial speech said: Today we are holding a solemn ceremony for the interment of Comrade Chou Hsin-fang's ashes. We have resolutely overturned the slanders and false accusations leveled by the gang of four and their followers at Comrade Chou Hsin-fang and have posthumously rehabilitated him.

SHANGHAI HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PERSECUTED FILM DIRECTOR

OW210638Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Comrade Cheng Chun-li, a director at the former Haiyen film studio, deputy to the first, second and third Shanghai municipal people's congresses, member of the third and fourth CPPCC National Committees, member of the All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, executive member of the Union of Chinese Artists, executive member of the Union of Chinese Cinema workers, and a well-known film artist in our country, died on 23 April 1969 at the age of 58 as a result of ruthless persecution by Lin Biao and the gang of four. A solemn ceremony for the interment of Comrade Cheng Chun-li's ashes was held 19 August at the hall of the Lughua revolutionary cemetery to exonerate comrade Cheng Chun-li and clear his name.

Wreaths were presented by Su Chen-hua, Ni Chih-fu and Peng Chung, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; by Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; by Shen Yen-ping, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; and by responsible persons of various departments under the central authorities including Chang Ping-hua and Huang Chen. Comrade Chen Pi-hsien and Liao Chih-kao also sent wreaths.

Attending the interment ceremony were Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Che Wen-i, Standing Committee member of the municipal CCP Committee; responsible persons of related departments; and by Comrade Cheng Chun-li's friends.

The interment ceremony was presided by Wang I-ping. Meng Po, vice chairman of the municipal literary and art association, delivered a memorial speech.

SHANGHAI RELIEVES BURDEN ON WORKING COUPLES

OW211136Y Peking WFO 0000 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, August 21 (HSINHUA)--The industrial city of Shanghai has already taken steps to relieve of the burden of housework for its working couples. [as received] Hundreds of thousands of working couples are involved throughout China in the solution of this urgent problem.

Take for example a technician named Wang Cheng-tung and his wife Chen Shih-ying, who work at the Shanghai puchiang electric meter plant. The Wang couple has two daughters, one eleven and the other four. It used to take them four or five hours a day doing washing, cooking and other household chores.

Now a community service centre has solved their problem. The younger daughter has entered a full-time nursery. When the parents are not at home, the older daughter has her meals in the street canteen while her clothes go to the comprehensive service centre's laundry.

In Chapu Street, where the couple live, there are 13 lanes with a total of 17,000 households. Altogether six canteens and eight nurseries and kindergartens as well as eight comprehensive service centres serve the area. These three forms of service have now spread to more than 1,000 lanes in Shanghai. Some lane canteens are open around the clock so as to meet the needs of workers on different shifts. In the case of elderly people without anyone to care for them, meals are delivered to their homes. Children of working couples also receive special care.

Parents can take their children home or send them to the nurseries or kindergartens at any time. The comprehensive service centres do washing, mending, repairing, hair-cutting as well as stock essential daily necessities. The waiters and cooks are mostly former housewives.

Yeh Hsin-chu of the Chungying nursery in Tungchangchih Street has won high praise from parents for her meticulous care of the children in her charge. Last year, she was elected a people's delegate at the city level. This 43-year-old former housewife said to HSINHUA: "I feel that my work is very important. If I take good care of the children, their parents will do a better job and this will contribute to our country's modernization."

Hsieh Pao-ti, who worked as servant in the old society and is now a laundress in a workers' residential area on Talien Street, said, "In the past I had to make a living by waiting on others but now I'm doing my bit to build up our country."

Workers at the neighbourhood service centres enjoy the same labour-insurance welfare benefits as staff members of collectively-owned enterprises. They receive full pay on sick leave and free medical care. Women workers may retire at the age of 50 on a pension equivalent to half their pay.

MA LI ADDRESSES KWEICHOW REHABILITATION RALLY

HA210933Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee held a mass rally on the afternoon of 18 August to penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and their black ace generals and to reverse the verdicts on and rehabilitate nine comrades, namely (Chang Yu-chiang), (Chao Chao), (Li Chung-kang), (Kuo Chi-ya), (Wang Ta-wei), (Chen Min-yun), (Yeh Chung-yuan), (Huang Wei-ming) and (Liu Yen), who were oppressed and persecuted by the gang of four. Some 60,000 cadres of various provincial organs and cadres and masses of Kweiyang Municipality attended the rally.

Ma Li, Chih Pi-ching, Miao Chun-ting, Hsu Chien-sheng, Li Ting-kuei, Chen Hsing-keng, Chang Chung, Wang Chao-wen, Wu Shih, (Sung Shu-kung), (Tuan Chih-chung), (Li Chih-chi), Wu Su, (Wang Fan), (Liu I), (Liao Chun-ho), Tai Hsiao-tung, Hui Shih-ju, Tseng Hsien-hui, Yang Han-hsien, Tang Hung-jen, Mao Tieh-chiao, Yuan Chia-chi, Chin Feng, (Shih Kuang-chi), (Li Chang-tung) and (Chang Hung-tan), responsible comrades of the Kweichow provincial CCP revolutionary committees, the Kweichow Military District, the Kweichow Provincial CPPCC Committee and the Kweiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the rally. Responsible comrades of various provincial departments, offices, committees and bureaus and other relevant provincial and municipal departments also attended the rally. Hsu Chien-sheng, deputy secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the rally.

At the beginning of the rally, Chin Feng, second secretary of the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee, read the decision of the Kweiyang Municipal Committee on reversing the verdicts on Comrades (Chang Yu-chiang) and (Chao Chao). Li Ting-kuei, deputy secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, read the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee investigative report concerning the incident of the big-character poster put up by the other other men. They made correct appraisals of the 10 slogans written by Comrades (Chang Yu-chiang) and (Chao Chao) and signed as (Hou Chen) marking the third month of the death of Premier Chou En-lai in April 1976 and of the big-character poster entitled "Some Views on the Current Situation and the New Historical Task" put up by the seven comrades including (Li Hung-kang) in March 1976. They also overturned the perverted actions of the gang of four and their black ace generals and all their slanders on the big slogans by (Hou Chen) as well as on the big-character poster put up by the seven men. They reversed the verdicts on and rehabilitated the nine comrades including (Chang Yu-chiang) and (Li Hung-kang) and commended their revolutionary spirit in carrying out a tit for tat struggle against the gang of four.

(Chang Yu-chiang), deputy director of the office of the (Peitiao) neighborhood of (Yunyuan) district in Kweiyang Municipality; (Li Hung-kang), a worker of the Kweiyang pharmaceutical plant; and (Kuo Jang), a worker of the Kweiyang mining machinery plant, spoke at the rally.

After the speeches at the rally, Comrade Ma Li, first secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech, saying: We the cadres of various provincial organs and cadres and masses of Kweiyang Municipality, have rallied today to expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four and their black ace generals. The rally has been conducted very well.

This is a rally to thoroughly settle accounts for the crimes of the gang of four and their black ace generals in wildly opposing Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, in viciously attacking esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, in slandering Vice Chairman Teng and in opposing the realization of the four modernizations. This is a rally to further eliminate the remnant poison of the gang of four, reestablish order and further distinguish between right and wrong in line. It is also a rally to rehabilitate those comrades who were dealt blows at and persecuted by the gang of four and to commend their advanced deeds. This rally will certainly be an effective stimulus to further deepen the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four in Kweichow, to properly implement the party's policies and to develop the current excellent situation.

Comrade Ma Li said: To achieve their vicious aims to usurp the supreme leadership power of the party and state, overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the gang of four, who injured the country and brought calamity to the people, played all kinds of conspiratorial tricks for a long time in opposing great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. When esteemed and beloved Premier Chou passed away, the gang of four ran even more rampant in their counterrevolutionary activities. They viciously attacked esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and suppressed and persecuted the cadres and masses who mourned Premier Chou. Vainly attempting to strike down a large group of central and local leading cadres of the party, government and party, they dealt blows at and slandered esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Teng and pushed forward a counterrevolutionary political program. They sabotaged revolution and production and did everything possible to oppose the realization of the four modernizations.

The cadres and masses observed and hated the perverted actions of the gang of four from the very beginning. Many comrades risked the danger of being suppressed by the gang of four and carried out various tit for tat struggles against them. Targeted by all kinds of slanders by the gang of four, Comrades (Chang Yu-chiang) and (Chao Chao) bravely came forward and openly wrote, printed and circulated 10 revolutionary slogans. They defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, publicized Premier Chou's meritorious achievements and supported Vice Chairman Teng. Aiming at the crimes of the gang of four in attacking Premier Chou and opposing the four modernizations, the seven comrades including (Li Hung-kan) wrote a lengthy big-character poster and expounded in theory the great ideal of realizing the four modernizations put forward by Premier Chou in keeping with Chairman Mao's instructions.

Their actions fully demonstrated that these comrades had a comparatively high political awareness and the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism-Leninism. Their actions also showed that they had the courage and revolutionary spirit to struggle against [words indistinct]. Even when they were dealt blows and persecuted by the gang of four, they did not yield or waiver. They are really good youths who have been educated by Chairman Mao and our party.

The cadres and masses expressed their deep sympathy and warm support toward the revolutionary actions of Comrades (Chang Yu-chiang) and (Li Hung-kan). However, the gang of four and their clique bitterly hated and feared them. They made use of their power to carry out ruthless suppression. The gang of four and their black ace generals in Kweichow had exerted pressure many times on the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and Kweiyang Municipality. They did everything possible to suppress these revolutionary youths and also shouted that they must track down the backstage boss. They branded some revolutionary leading cadres as counterrevolutionary [words indistinct].

Comrade Ma Li said: The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four in one blow. They saved the revolution and the party and liberated various comrades who were dealt blows at and persecuted by the gang of four.

We are now launching the third campaign to expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and thoroughly expose their ultrarightist nature and their counterrevolutionary doubledealing tricks. We must expose their counterrevolutionary features of being "fake left and real right" and further enhance our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. We must continue to seriously study Marxist-Leninist works, Chairman Mao's works and the series of instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. We must also strive to master ideological weapons.

In connection with the respective situations in their own ideology and work, all fronts must grasp and give free rein to the masses to penetratingly expose and criticize those issues which have been most deeply influenced and most seriously harmed by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Various factories, mines and other enterprises must continue to deepen the discussions on "10 dos and 10 don'ts" and seriously implement the "30-point document on industrial development." The countryside must penetratingly criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging the party's policies, implement the two important documents issued by the central authorities and further implement the party's policies. They must specifically improve their work style and fully mobilize the socialist activism of the peasants.

We must continue to firmly grasp investigative work well and launch the "two-blows" struggle in a grand manner with proper leadership and procedures. We must carry out exposure, criticism, investigations, "two-blows" and the consolidation work in all aspects in an integrated manner and grasp them as a unified movement. Continuing to do a good job of reversing verdicts on some wronged and fabricated cases which purely concern opposing Lin Biao and the gang of four is an important element in penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four, reestablishing order and distinguishing between right and wrong in line. We must continue to seriously do a good job in promoting this work.

In implementing the party's policies and in reversing verdicts on wronged and fabricated cases in the previous period, the party committees at all levels in Kweichow have done much work and have made great achievements. However, we must also see that much work remains to be done. In order to (really) do this task well in keeping with the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must make still greater efforts. The leadership at all levels must personally grasp the task, resolutely reverse verdicts on various wronged and fabricated cases and blow off all slanders and rumors. As long as we do this task well, we shall be able to further distinguish between right and wrong in line, mobilize all positive factors and do a still better job of developing socialism in a big way and of struggling to realize the four modernizations.

Rehabilitated Cadres Received

HK211055Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] Responsible comrades of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee received nine cadres, workers and teachers, who were persecuted by the gang of four, at the conference room of the office building of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee on the afternoon of 17 August. They also held a forum together. The nine comrades who were received included (Chang Yu-chiang), a cadre of the office of the (Toutiao) neighborhood of (Yunyuan) district in Kweiyang Municipality, and (Chao Chao), a teacher of (Shihpei) primary school of (Yunyuan) district in Kweiyang Municipality, both of whom were persecuted because of writing and having posters and slogans opposing the gang of four in April 1976; and seven comrades who were persecuted because they put up a big-character poster entitled "Some Views on the Current Situation and the New Historical Task" in March 1976.

The seven comrades included (Id Hung-kang), (Kuo Chi-ya), (Wang Ta-wei), and (Chen Min-yun) workers of Kweiyang municipal pharmaceutical plant, (Yeh Chung-yuan), a worker of the Kweichow television set plant, (Huang Wei-ming), a worker of Kweiyang municipal (?yuheng) (?precision machine) plant, and (Liu Yen), a worker of the Kweiyang (?comprehensive) printing press.

Ma Li, Chih Pi-ching, Miao Chun-ting, Hsu Chien-sheng, Chen Hsing-keng, Wang Chao-wen, Wu Shih, (Sung Shu-kung), (Li Chih-chi), Chin Feng and (Shih Kuang-chi), responsible comrades of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and the Kweiyang Municipal CCP Committee, arrived at the conference at 1500. They shook hands with and extended warm welcome and regards to each of the nine comrades, who had been oppressed and persecuted by the gang of four. They then started the forum. Responsible comrades of various provincial departments and offices, the units to which the nine comrades belonged and responsible comrades of other provincial and municipal departments concerned also attended the forum.

At the forum, Comrade Ma Li warmly commended their revolutionary spirit in being concerned about state affairs, not being afraid of violence, bravely coming forth and carrying out a tit for tat struggle against the gang of four. He encouraged them to continue to seriously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works and to carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end. He encouraged them to actively study science and culture, enhance their professional standards, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and make new and still greater contributions to the new Long March to fulfill the general task for the new period.

YUNNAN COMMUNICATIONS RALLY REVERSES VERDICTS

HK211359Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial Communications Bureau recently held a rally to expose and criticize Lin Piao's reactionary line of drawing demarcation lines and settling up factions and to reverse verdicts on the cases involving miscarriages of justice and on false and trumped-up cases. Chao Tseng-I, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and other persons concerned attended. Comrade Chang En-Pu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, attended and spoke at the rally. A responsible comrade of the CCP committee of the provincial Communications Bureau announced the reversal of verdicts against the people of the Kunming bus terminal and of the former organs of the provincial Communications Office. Representatives of various organs and offices also spoke at the rally.

"Listing the evidence, the representatives angrily exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and the factional backbone elements in our province's communications departments in pushing the reactionary line of drawing demarcation lines and settling up factions and in persecuting the masses and people. "The representatives also exposed and criticized their crimes in splitting the revolutionary forces, sabotaging revolutionary units and the communications front, and usurping party and state power. The representatives said "In criticizing Lin Piao's reactionary line of drawing demarcation lines and settling up factions, a handful of bad elements took the opportunity to take revenge. They frenziedly persecuted the revolutionary due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the reactionary line of drawing demarcation lines and settling up factions has not been cleared up, victims are still unable to clear themselves from false accusations, and bad elements have not been punished."

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Comrade Chang En-pu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the provincial Industry and Communications CCP committee, spoke at the rally, saying: "The industry and communications front in our province has suffered serious interference and sabotage caused by Lin Piao and the gang of four. Huang Chao-chi and Liu Ying-nung, the remnants of the gang of four, directly controlled the industry and communications departments in the past and became their shock troops in splitting the party and the forces of the people, cruelly persecuting the cadres and people, sabotaging industrial production and usurping power in the midst of chaos. We must thoroughly criticize their crimes in drawing demarcations lines and setting up factions in the industry and communications departments. We must mobilize the people to expose and criticize and seriously deal with the factional backbone elements who pushed the reactionary line of drawing demarcation lines and setting up factions in a big way, people guilty of beating, smashing and looting, elements who took revenge, murders and the planners and commanders who created trumped-up and false cases. We must rapidly conduct investigations and draw conclusions on some large and important cases which involve many other people. We must also openly reverse verdicts against comrades who were persecuted. We must organize the people to criticize the fallacies advocated by Lin Piao and the gang of four in the industry and communications departments.

"We must seriously implement the party's policy and correctly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions. The comrades who made mistakes must conduct criticism and self-criticism in order to raise their ideological awareness, distinguish between right and wrong and sum up experiences and lessons. Those comrades who were persecuted must treat Lin Piao and the gang of four as their deadly enemies, look forward to the future, fight in unity, cheer up their spirits and continue the revolution. Industry and communications leadership at all levels must go deep into the grassroot units to conduct research and investigations. With regard to a few units which have clamped the lids and suppressed the people, we must adopt effective measures to rapidly improve the situation in order to win a complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four."

BRIEFS

YUNNAN MINORITY MEDIA--The number of newspapers for minority nationalities, including Tai, Chingpo and Lisu, published in Yunnan is twice what it was in 1965. The number of radio programs in minority nationality languages has increased from two to five. The 21 minority nationalities that live in the province have their own languages. Our province has established a minority nationality language guidance committee and experts and scholars have been sent to study the languages and words of minority nationalities and to help the Lisu, Chingpo, Lahu and Wa to reform their languages. The Hsishuang panna people's broadcasting station, the first station to be set up in a minority nationality area, has begun broadcasting news and literature and art programs in the Tibetan and Tai languages. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 78 HK]

YUNNAN ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES--The Kunming PLA units carried out various celebration activities around Army Day. Wang Pi-cheng, commander, and Liu Chih-chien, political commissar, have sent border-defense fighters comfort letters and sundries provided by the party Central Committee. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 78 HK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

K 1

AFP REPORTS ARMY CADRE DENOUNCES PEKING POLICE METHODS

OW201118Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 20 Aug (AFP)--A Chinese army cadre has publicly denounced the Peking police for their working methods, claiming he was an innocent victim on two occasions in six months.

In a poster put up yesterday in the centre of Peking's shopping district, Liu Kuo-chen, a military cadre based at Tsinan in Shantung Province, called for "inquiries into the Peking public security service to check on its working methods." He said he had been "horribly beaten" by militiamen and locked in a cell at Wang Fu Chin Street police station shortly after he had reported the theft of his travelling bag on Aug 17 last year. He was himself accused of theft and sentenced to a short term of "reform through labour."

After being released, he returned to Peking last March to request justice from Commissioner Tung, the man in charge of the police station where his troubles had started. When a search showed that he was carrying a sculptor's knife and ration coupon for six kilograms of cereals he was locked up again for carrying an illegal weapon, trafficking in ration coupons, refusing to admit his errors and being in Peking illegally.

As the file on Liu Kuo-chen showed that he had a record and was thus a "recidivist," he was sent off again to more "reform through labour" in Taiyuan, the provincial capital of Shansi.

Liu demanded that he be rehabilitated and given back his titles, that the police and militiamen who had beaten him should be punished and that an inquiry be started into the public security bodies in the capital.

The poster was put up on Saturday afternoon near the Peking Hotel, which is reserved for foreigners and special guests of the regime. It was torn down after a few hours by two middle-aged men in civilian clothes carrying a bucket of water and a scrubbing brush as a crowd of readers, including some foreigners, looked on impassively.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

HEILUNGKIANG DAILY ON DEALING BLOWS AT ARCHCRIMINALS

OW211359Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW

[Report on 16 August HEILUNGKIANG DAILY editorial: "Deal Resolute Blows at Archcriminals in Beating, Smashing and Looting"]

[Text] The editorial says: The provincial party and revolutionary committees recently held a rally to reverse verdicts on innocent people and to handle cases of beating, smashing and looting. At the rally, archcriminals Han Chao, (Liu Tso-wen) and (Ting Shu-shun) were criticized and struggled against and put under arrest according to the law. The people's indignation was allayed and the law upheld. Without exception the masses applauded and cheered. They had long hoped for the day when they could thoroughly settle scores with the archcriminals in beating, smashing and beating.

The archcriminals in beating, smashing and looting were the social basis of Lin Piao and the gang of four, a special counterrevolutionary detachment fostered by Lin Piao and the gang of four. They incited "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all," held illegal trials, extorted confessions by torture, treated human life as grass and framed and falsely accused many people. They wantonly engaged in struggle by force and created one bloody incident after another. They fished in troubled waters, engaged in embezzlement and theft and robbed the state and people in order to enrich their own pockets. They sabotaged the revolution and production, created disorder, and tried to seize power in the confusion. If we fail to deal blows at the archcriminals in beating, smashing and looting, we will not be able to thoroughly uproot the gang of four's social basis and win complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four; we will not be able to properly restore the socialist legal system and bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the masses; and we will not be able to achieve stability and unity and embark on the great new Long March.

The editorial continues: The provincial party committee has decided that in the "two blows" movement it is necessary to investigate and deal blows at the archcriminals in beating, smashing and looting. Leading comrades at all levels must increase their understanding, expel interferences and resolutely carry through to the end the work to clean out the archcriminals in beating, smashing and looting.

We should recognize that the archcriminals in beating, smashing and looting are completely different from the vast majority of the comrades who, with a fervent spirit of oppose and prevent revisionism but lacking experience, rebelled against the wrong targets. Some of the archcriminals were originally hoodlums and bandits who rebelled solely against the Communist Party and the proletariat and who regarded our revolutionary comrades as (enemies). They were not taking part in the Great Cultural Revolution, but were carrying out class vengeance. Now the Great Cultural Revolution has ended in victory, and it is time to handle the cases of the archcriminals in beating, smashing and looting. Evil is rewarded with evil, and the time is now. What are we waiting for? We must not be lenient with or show mercy toward them.

It is crucial that the leadership must be determined to investigate the archcriminals in beating, smashing and looting. Whether they are inside or outside the party, inside or outside the leading bodies, they must all be cleaned out. In the work to investigate the archcriminals in beating, smashing and looting, we must conscientiously implement the principle laid down by Chairman Hua; that is, to solve problems while stabilizing the overall situation.

We must pay serious attention to the party's policy to "help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack." The targets of our attack are those archcriminals who deliberately carried out class revenge, for a long time engaged in or were chief plotters of beating, smashing and looting, were responsible for the deaths of people and incurred great indignation among the masses. As to those who made serious mistakes of beating, smashing and looting, we should allow them to recognize their mistakes. If they make good self-examinations and are forgiven by the masses, they may not be punished, but they can not be assigned to leading positions. As for those who committed less serious mistakes in beating, smashing and looting, the emphasis is to help them distinguish between the correct and erroneous lines and draw lessons from their mistakes. We must not confuse the two types of contradictions, which are different in nature.

We must value the excellent situation of stability and unity and remain open-minded. We must be determined to eliminate the evil thoroughly. At the same time, we must act strictly in accordance with the party's policies. In short, in cleaning out the archcriminals in beating, smashing and looting, our purpose is to deal blows at a very small number of bad elements and educate the vast majority so that our country will become more stable and united and our cause will become more prosperous.

HEILUNGKIANG DAILY CALLS FOR REDRESSING UNJUST VERDICTS

OW181445Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW

[Report on 14 August HEILUNGKIANG DAILY editorial: "Unjust Verdicts Must Be Redressed, Frame-Ups Overturned and Incorrect Cases Rectified"]

[Excerpts] The so-called (Hung Hsin-hsien) case, which drove the people throughout Heilungkiang Province into panic 10 years ago, was a serious case of political persecution. This entirely unjust case was concocted early in the Great Cultural Revolution by that person in our province who pushed a fake left but real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line in collusion with the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee. The provincial party committee has now made a decision on this case and called a rally to solemnly declare the complete rectification and exoneration of Comrade (Ouyang Hsiang), who died of persecution, and clear his name.

Just as that person was cockily crowing in the clouds, Comrade (Ouyang Hsiang), a fine Communist Party member at the young age of only 28, courageously came forward and denounced that person in a letter he wrote under his penname, (Hung Hsin-hsien). He hit the nail on the head by pointing out that that person was a counterrevolutionary doubledealer. Moved to anger by the feelings of shame over the exposure of his true color, that person and his cohorts used their positions and power to attack Comrade (Ouyang Hsiang) with the tools of the dictatorship. They subjected him to such torture that even a bystander could not watch. Comrade (Ouyang Hsiang) fought against this valiantly and unyieldingly, until he died from this persecution by that person and his cohorts.

Not satisfied, that person and his cohorts wanted to get their hands on his "boss behind the scenes." Their purpose was to use the case as a pretext to go one step farther and frame Comrade Ouyang Chin, completely negate the work of the provincial party committee led by Comrade Ouyang Chin at the time and continue their ruthless attacks against the large numbers of old cadres. That person continued his clamoring until 1970, when he arrogantly ranted on the eve of his own overthrow that there must be no last-minute mercy for Comrade Ouyang Chin and that he must be destroyed.

In the many years since then, his cohorts relied on their authority and power to refuse to redress this case. They resorted to lame arguments and perverted logic, not exonerating Comrade (Qiyang Hsiang) for as many as 10 years.

That person, the principal responsible person of the previous provincial party committee and the principal responsible person of the former provincial party committee held the important party, government and army positions in our province for 11 years. They consistently pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and fabricated many unjust verdicts, frame-ups and incorrect cases. The so-called (Hung Hsin-hsien) case and the "one-three-one" incident are typical of these cases.

We must make conscientious and good efforts to redress, exonerate and rectify the unjust, framed-up and incorrect cases since the Great Cultural Revolution. This is an important part of the movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao, the gang of four and their pack and eliminate their poisonous influence.

First, it is imperative to boldly arouse the masses to carry out a general investigation and reexamine the accumulated cases of those 10 years. The comrades to be selected for this work should have a firm and clear-cut stand, not be involved in the cases, understand the relevant policies and have certain experiences.

Each of the cases to be redressed should be handled practically according to the following: reverse the verdicts to the same extent to which errors were made; completely redress and exonerate those who were innocent but were persecuted to death and clear their names; make careful and proper arrangements for those who were falsely charged and became invalids as a result of persecution with regard to both their jobs and livelihood; console the victims' dependents, relatives and friends who were also involved and send letters to their units about the reversal of their verdicts in order to leave no aftereffects; conduct a thorough reexamination of the fabricated data and evidence of crimes and dispose of them according to the regulations, making sure that those which should be destroyed are disposed of; insure that there is not a single word in a verdict about wrong deeds or statements that do not constitute a crime; and overthrow all unfounded charges and insure that there is not any trace of such unfounded charges remaining.

As for those enemies who did these things for class revenge, those bad elements who deliberately fabricated charges to frame up the good people, those chief culprits among the smash-and-grabbers and those whose actions caused grave consequences and who are deeply hated by the people for their violations of the provisions of the criminal law, these persons must be punished according to the law. With respect to those past criminals who made incorrect statements and violated the law because they were influenced by the erroneous line and by fictionalism and lacked experience, it is necessary to distinguish between their rights and wrongs and, as a rule, avoid insisting on tracing their individual responsibility. However, responsibilities must be traced and the cases handled sternly with regard to those who were primarily responsible for creating and directing the unjust verdicts, frame-ups and incorrect cases and those who committed beatings.

[According to a report transmitted by the same station along with the above editorial, (Qiyang Hsiang) was the son of Qiyang Chin, who was the former first secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee; "that person" was the former chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and "the principal responsible person" of the previous provincial party committee was the committee's No 2 leader.]

PERSECUTED HEILUNGKIANG CADRE COMMEMORATED

OW212034Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Hulunpeierh League CCP and revolutionary committees held a memorial service for Comrade (Kuan-pu-cha-pu). With the approval of the Heilungkiang CCP Committee, Comrade (Kuan-pu-cha-pu), former deputy secretary of the Hulunpeierh league party committee and a fine minority cadre of the party, who died from persecution by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, was posthumously rehabilitated.

Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, sent a wreath. Wreaths were also sent by the State Commission for Nationalities Affairs, the Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Inner Mongolia autonomous regional CCP and revolutionary committees.

The memorial service for Comrade (Kuan-pu-cha-pu) was held in Hailaerh Municipality on 7 August.

A native of (Taonan) County, Kirin Province, Comrade (Kuan-pu-cha-pu) was born in October 1921 of Mongolian nationality. He participated in the revolution in 1945 and was admitted to the CCP in October 1946.

During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Comrade (Kuan-pu-cha-pu) waged a resolute struggle against the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Thus, he was ruthlessly persecuted by a handful of class enemies. Standing truth on its head and framing people, they stigmatized Comrade (Kuan-pu-cha-pu) as a "capitalist roader," "counterrevolutionary revisionist," "sinister henchman of the traitor clique" and "member of the counterrevolutionary alliance trio." They set up a private court in which they tortured Comrade (Kuan-pu-cha-pu) in an attempt to extort a confession from him. He was beaten up. As a result, he died without clearing himself of these false accusations.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with a single blow. Thus, Comrade (Kuan-pu-cha-pu) was finally rehabilitated. At the same time, a handful of counterrevolutionaries and smashers and grabbers were severely punished.

The memorial service was presided over by Comrade (Cho-i-ko-tu), deputy secretary of the Hulunpeierh league party committee and vice chairman of the league revolutionary committee. Present were (Ha Hsiung-wei), a representative of the State Commission for Nationalities Affairs, and Hou Chieh, vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Comrade Hou Chieh spoke at the memorial meeting. Comrade (Chi Chih-shan), secretary of the Hulunpeierh League CCP Committee and chairman of the league revolutionary committee, delivered the memorial speech.

In the speech, Comrade (Chi Chih-shan) said: The life of Comrade (Kuan-pu-cha-pu) was that of a revolutionary, a life of struggle. His image will live forever in our hearts. We will cherish the memory of him and learn from him forever. We must turn our grief into strength. On the new Long March, we must hold high Chairman Mao's banner, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and resolutely fight well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must carry out the "two blows" movement well and implement the party's policies in an all-round way. We must mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and masses of all nationalities and strengthen the great unity of the people of all nationalities.

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We must work hard to fulfill the general task for the new period, to build the Hulunbeier League into a new prosperous pastoral area and to strengthen the defense of the motherland's northern border region in order to make bigger contributions to the state.

The Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees sent a message of condolences to the memorial service. Comrade Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, and (Chou Hui), second secretary of the regional party committee, also sent a message of condolences.

KIRIN COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON IMPROVING CADRES' WORK STYLE

SK181755Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Aug 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 16 August commentator's article: "Combine the Two Documents and Sincerely Implement Them"]

[Text] Recently, the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua has approved and transmitted two documents. One is a report issued by the party committee of Hsianghsiang County in Hunan on sincerely implementing the party's policies and striving to lessen the irrational burden of peasants and an instruction given by the CCP Central Committee. The other is the Shensi provincial party committee's investigation report on the question of some cadres of Hsuni County using coercion and violating laws and discipline and the important instruction given by the CCP Central Committee. These two documents are very important and practical. They frankly speak the mind of the peasants, fully express their will and demands and represent the interests of the masses of peasants. After these documents were issued, the rural cadres and people were elated and inspired. They applauded in support of the documents. All issues set forth in the documents exist throughout our province and are in absolute conformity with the actual situation in our province. Party committees at all levels must realistically strengthen leadership, boldly arouse the masses to bring about a new upsurge in carrying out a large-scale, but sincere, realistic and effective study, publicity, relay and implementation.

The key to making a success of the study, publicizing, relay and implementation of these documents lies in constantly grasping the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link. Grasping the key link means to apply the guidelines of these documents and, in light of the actual situation in each specific county, commune and brigade, to deeply expose and criticize Lin Biao, the gang of four and the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee for their serious crimes of comprehensively pushing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line, wantonly undermining rural economic policies, increasing the burden of peasants and disrupting the building of cadre contingents. Grasping the key link means that we must also take these two important documents as the weapon in sincerely exposing our own mistakes along with the masses and, in light of the actual situation among cadres, to voluntarily eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. We must realistically consider the process of implementing these documents as a process of receiving our own education, raising our consciousness of line, distinguishing between right and wrong, ending turmoil and restoring order and bringing about a fundamental change. Cadres who have committed various mistakes, as set forth in the documents, must seize this opportunity to honestly wash away their own dirt, face their mistakes and roundly correct them. The masses will be pleased with this. The essence of these two documents is in accord with each other. At present, many localities have combined these two documents so as to insure that they are studied, publicized, related and implemented simultaneously and have scored remarkable achievements.

This shows that such a way of doing things is correct. Numerous facts have proved that the failure of lightening the irrational burden of peasants and the implementation of various policies has a direct relation with the serious problems existing in line, ideology and work style. Some cadres working in rural areas, under the influence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, have become contaminated with the bad habits of the landlord bourgeoisie, such as extravagant eating and spending, equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower without payment, arbitrary exactions, appropriation of public funds, prolonged arrears of collectives' property and so on. Such problems are very serious, especially because a few people have become new despotic rulers of the south and north. Once they gain power, they bully the people or arbitrarily reproach or beat them. The people's indignation will not be eased and various policies will not be well implemented if such persons are not severely handled. It would be ridiculous for us to expect these people, who seriously violated laws and discipline, to implement policies. Therefore, in the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four and in the course of party consolidation and rectification, we must consolidate leading bodies well so as to insure the implementation of policies.

Solving problems of leading bodies is closely related with implementing policies and it is hard to separate the two. To sincerely grasp the implementation of these two documents well and simultaneously do a good job of solving problems, in regard to these two points, will surely boost the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of peasants and people. We must combine these two documents and implement them. We must comprehensively understand the essence of the guidelines of these two documents and must not grasp one and forget the other. These two major matters must be grasped and examined simultaneously. We must not only grasp problems in regard to the work style of cadres and neglect problems in regard to policies nor only pay attention to issues concerning policies and forego solving problems concerning the work style of cadres. We should let the masses appraise whether the implementation of the documents is good or bad and test it with actual policies. Return and compensation that can be paid today should not be delayed until the following day. Things that cannot be done immediately should be reported to the masses publicly. We must work out plans and fulfill them within a definite time. We must take account of what we say, insure that the peasants are happy and that they have confidence in us.

We must combine these two important documents and sincerely implement them. But it is impossible to expect all localities to implement these documents in a uniform manner. All localities are able to and must, in accordance with their own situation, have their own plans. The plans are to conduct investigations, seek truth from facts and follow the mass line, seriously distinguish and properly handle contradictions of two different natures. Through the correct implementation of these two documents, we must bring into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the masses of peasants and make contributions to speeding up the realization of farm modernization and building our country into a powerful socialist state.

KIRIN COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON ECONOMIC COMPENSATION

SK181/06Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Aug 78 SK

[KIRIN DAILY 15 August commentator's article: "Do a Good Job in Paying Compensation and Enjoy the Trust of the People"]

[Text] Tunghua County is a small county where only 200,000 people live and economic resources are weak. In a short period of time, this county amassed a large sum of funds and used them to pay compensation.

This effectively proves that so long as leaders are determined, persist in doing things in accordance with the directives of the party Central Committee and adopt effective measures, economic compensations certainly will be successfully realized.

Doing a good job in paying economic compensation is a crucial point in implementing the Hsianghsiang experience. It is also a question to which the masses of peasants pay general attention. But some localities still lack profound understanding of this question, have many ideological obstacles and are afraid to face difficulties in various ways. It is incorrect to say that one should pay compensation if one did wrong in the past, but will not do the same henceforth. Remember the past experience and let it serve as the guide for the future--only by earnestly remembering past lessons, can one speak of the determination to correct errors in the future. If one does not perceive the question of lightening peasants, irrational burdens from the level of political line, if one fails to understand the important political significance of paying economic compensation, he certainly will hold that economic compensation is of no importance and will try every possible way to slip away. In that case, how can one guarantee that he will not make the same mistakes in the future?

What the masses are worrying about is that in implementing the Hsianghsiang experience there is a lot of fanfare but little results and that the policy is not realized. Such feelings by the masses are understandable.

The former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his company, following Lin Piao and the gang of four, went in for fake left and real right, wantonly trampled on the party's policies and gave irrational heavy burdens to peasants, resulting in a situation in which increased production failed to result in increased income and distribution increases failed to materialize in many communes and brigades. Thus, the enthusiasm of commune members for socialism was dampened and agricultural productive forces were sabotaged.

In accordance with the central directive, ending turmoil, restoring order and returning things exploited from peasants to peasants is to cure the wound, quickly restore and develop agricultural productive forces and realize agricultural modernization. This is an important matter having vital bearings on strengthening the agricultural foundation and on the overall situation in the national economy. It must not be taken lightly nor be delayed or left undone.

The party Central Committee has issued a clear directive and the masses have set forth strong demands with regard to the matter of paying economic compensation. It must be done without delay, because it is a key to enjoying or losing the people's trust. Party committees at various levels must unequivocally do a good job in this work.

Returning the indiscriminately (saved) and transferred funds for compensation will result in losses to those undertakings which were established and operated with these funds. Such a view places the development of various undertakings in opposition to strengthening agricultural foundation. In fact, paying economic compensation may slightly influence some undertakings temporarily. But if one perceives this question from the point of view of the overall situation in the national economy, he will easily understand that such influence is completely different from harming and causing losses to agriculture. The former is a grand plan for making hundreds of undertakings flourish and the latter is a foolish deed of draining a pond to catch all the fish in it.

We have enough experiences and lessons regarding this question.

In the gang's heyday, on the pretext of boosting newborn things with energetic efforts of the masses, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee wantonly undermined the interests of the masses, thus causing the people all around to seek help from production teams and the agricultural foundation to be undermined in an all-round way. Subsequently, the agricultural foundation was undermined and various professions and trades were difficult to run well.

Doing a good job in paying economic compensation is to bring into play the peasants' enthusiasm in accelerating the speedy development of agriculture. Therefore, it is no longer permitted to hesitate and not take action and [words indistinct]. Under the guise of job requirements, some persons are reluctant to give up small bits of property, and delay paying economic compensation in an attempt to shirk this task. Such thoughts by these persons are, of course, forbidden by the spirit of the central directives. Such reluctance, in sort, is nothing but a longing for the property which was exploited from the peasants.

The gang of four and former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee had every luxury and spent money like dirt, seriously polluting the party's tradition and work style. Some cadres, who were seriously corroded by them, ignored the difficulties of the masses, negated the financial and economic disciplines, went in for formality and sought wealth and pleasure. The masses of peasants were very indignant at this long ago. However, after the smashing of the gang of four, some cadres still did not recognize this nor put any restraint on their deeds at all, disappointing the hopes of the masses.

When the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua timely issued an important decision on transmitting the Hsianghsiang experience, the masses of peasants were pleased beyond all expectations, saying: What Chairman Hua said is exactly what we have thought about and what he instructed is exactly what we have hoped day and night.

Those comrades who are reluctant to give up everything should conscientiously listen to the call of the masses and then examine their own deeds. It is necessary to pay attention to the masses and production, energetically eliminate pernicious influence, change ideology and feelings, do things in accordance with the central directives without any discount, and take the initiative in returning things which were exploited from peasants to peasants.

Failure in paying compensation because of shortages of money and goods or no appropriations from the higher level is a passive feeling of being afraid to face difficulties. Such feelings must be eliminated, otherwise, concrete problems will not be solved.

There are indeed some practical problems in paying economic compensation, but these problems should not be shifted to higher levels. It is necessary to actively work out methods and overcome these problems. We know that the gang of four's interference and sabotage have caused great difficulties to the whole national economy. If party committees and leading cadres do not try to help solve the problems but attempt to add to the country's problems, their concept of the state is really weak.

It was not correct to shift burdens to peasants in the past, likewise, it is also incorrect to shift burdens to the state at present. It is necessary to make the task of paying economic compensation start to become self-reliant.

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It is hoped that party committees at various levels profoundly understand those conditions conducive to overcoming difficulties, exert every effort to tap potentials, try every possible way to collect funds and do a good job in realizing the payment of compensation.

Paying economic compensation involves various aspects and complicated problems and is closely connected with the policy. It should be done both actively and prudently. Regarding those problems which cannot be solved immediately, it is imperative to ask for instructions from a higher level. It is necessary to seek truth from facts, proceed from the reality, distinguish between different situations, practically lighten irrational burdens of the peasants, guide the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism in energetically working for socialism, apply the returned funds to expanding reproduction, and strive to realize the two breakthroughs in the total output and per-mou yield of grain and soy beans in our province this year.

KIRIN KOREAN CHOU RECTIFIES UNJUST CASES

SK201325Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Yenpien Korean autonomous chou party committee recently held a broadcast rally to thoroughly reverse the three major unjust cases including the "riot" and the "underground Kuomintang," and to let the Judicial Department arrest, according to law, six smash-and-grabbers, whose crimes were serious and whose evil deeds had strongly aroused indignation among the people, including (Pan Wan-chin), one of the plotters of the three major unjust cases, a backbone of the Yenpien bourgeois faction, the chief instigator of making false accusation against veteran cadres and the chief criminal of the smash-and-grabbers.

Yenpien is an area which was seriously affected by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four. The gang of four and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--the former principal responsible person of the Kirin provincial party committee and his followers and their bourgeois factional set-up in Yenpien frenziedly pushed the fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line, stirred up factionalism, aroused armed struggles, took different actions in purifying class ranks and conducted fascist dictatorship in a big way. Proceeding from their necessity for usurping party and state power, using the opportunity of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and adopting various despicable means, they frantically insulted and persecuted Comrade (Chu Te-hai) and at the same time fabricated the three major unjust cases such as "riot" and "underground Kuomintang," seriously persecuting a number of the Communist Party members, revolutionary cadres and the masses of people.

The Yenpien Korean autonomous chou party committee, in the deepened struggle to sweep away the smash-and-grabbers, aroused the masses to expose their crimes in a big way and investigated the origin and course of the development of the three major unjust cases.

The so-called "riot" case was a major unjust and bloody case which had been plotted, fabricated and pre-arranged in a planned and organized way. They fabricated five major pieces of evidence against the masses of cadres and people of the various nationalities who were not on their side, who were unwilling to follow them and who did not agree to denounce Comrade (Chu Te-hai), made false accusations and shifted the blame on the innocent masses, babbling that the masses were intending to wage a "riot."

The so-called "underground Kuomintang" case was another iron-clad proof which completely showed that the gang of four's sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and his followers took different actions in purifying the class ranks and frantically persecuted the people of various nationalities in Yenpien. The former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee, his followers and their bourgeois factional setup in Yenpien, using sinister typical examples and exchanging sinister experiences in obtaining confessions by compulsion and giving them credence, stirred up an evil wind of arresting the Kuomintang on a large scale throughout the chou, implicating more than 20,000 people in more than 10 provinces or cities. The consequences of the three major unjust cases were extremely serious. The persecuted cadres and masses were seriously oppressed both mentally and physically, and their families, children and friends were also dragged into trouble.

After investigating the facts and the actual situation, the chou party committee, based on the consistent teaching of Chairman Mao and the spirit of the directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, decided to thoroughly reverse the unjust cases and restore the reputation of the victims. Not long ago, the chou party committee held a broadcast rally, which was listened to by more than 130,000 people throughout the chou, and declared the decision of the chou party committee, saying that all matters that had been handled by the party and government discipline on account of the trumped-up and unjust cases would be indiscriminately annulled; all slanderous and false statements used in trumped-up cases would be expunged without exception; the fabricated false evidences and materials would all be destroyed; related reports, briefing reports, notices and leaflets would be declared invalid without distinction; cadres, staff and workers who had died, been maimed or injured because of the trumped-up and unjust cases would be treated the same as those who died or were injured on public business, the money and properties that had been discovered, in connection with the trumped-up and unjust cases would be returned, paying back the original sum, if possible, and compensating for damaged things in light of specific circumstances. Those who could not receive wages because of the cases should be given wages in addition and those who had been fired or dismissed from their posts should be given jobs; those orphans who had lost their parents because of the cases should receive free education without exception; those personnel in other areas, who had been involved in and suffered persecution on account of the cases, should be rehabilitated by informing the units to which they had belonged; those Communist Party members, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses, who had insisted on observing principles and preserved justice and revolutionary spirit in the face of the extortion of confessions by torture, should be commended; and those, who had devoted themselves to the work of defending state properties and lives and safety of the people by resolutely staying at their fighting posts, should be confirmed posthumously as martyrs through the approval of upper level authorities.

The chief criminal of the smash-and-grabbers and the former deputy secretary of the chou party committee (Pan Wan-chin), in the Great Cultural Revolution, actively collaborated with the gang of four's sworn follower--the overlord of the northeast China--and others, ignored the directive of the party Central Committee and Premier Chou to protect Comrade (Chu Te-hai), plotted and schemed to obtain confessions by compulsion and give them credence, and fabricated the major unjust cases to make false accusations against Comrade (Chu Te-hai).

Based on the decision of the chou party committee, public security departments arrested, according to law, those six smash-and-grabbers, including (Pan Wan-chin), who had committed serious crimes and aroused strong indignation among the people, and received the ardent support by the people of various nationalities in Yenpien.

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LIAONING PROVINCIAL ORGANS HOLD CRITICISM RALLY

SK201216Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 78 C:

[Excerpts] On 18 August, the Liaoning provincial-level organs held a rally to deeply expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, and to expose, criticize and handle arch chiprits guilty of beating, smashing and looting and the cases of persons who exploited their power to seek selfish interests and who violated law and discipline. This was a rally to further expose the counterrevolutionary fake left and real right features of Lin Piao and the gang of four, and to penetratingly expose, criticize and settle accounts with their crimes in undermining the socialist legal system. This was also a rally to maintain strict party discipline and state law, and to deal blows at capitalist evil tendencies and boost proletarian morale.

The main site of the rally was in the Chunghua theater. As many as 80,000 cadres and people of the provincial-level organs listened to the relay of the rally. Responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees attended the rally.

With many facts, comrades of the provincial Transport Surveying Design Institute, the provincial Posts and Telecommunications Administration Bureau and the Institute of Forestry and Pedology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences exposed and criticized arch culprits of beating, smashing and looting and the former technician of the provincial Transport Surveying Design Institute (Kao Luan), a worker of the provincial Posts and Telecommunications Administration Bureau (Li Pao-cheng) and the (?dinning room) supervisor of the Institute of Forestry and Pedology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Chang Kuo-liang) for the crimes in mercilessly persecuting revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, practicing corporal punishment and arbitrarily trampling of the socialist legal system. To comply with the demand of the masses, safeguard law and discipline and preserve righteousness, the public security organ announced at the rally the decision to arrest these three arch smash-and-grabbers according to law.

Next, comrades of the provincial Building Material Bureau exposed and criticized a worker of the equipment material section under the provincial Building Material Bureau (Peng Chi-chung) for his serious crimes in exploiting his power to undermine the state planned economy, break the law and discipline, embezzle and receive bribes. The Public Security Bureau announced that (Peng Chi-chung) was to be arrested and [words indistinct] examined according to law.

Comrades of the provincial Supply Bureau exposed and criticized in their speeches a former responsible cadre and a worker of the planning section under the provincial Supply Bureau for their problems in exploiting their power to seek selfish interests and impair the socialist planned economy. A decision was announced at the rally on expelling them from the party and taking disciplinary action against them.

The towering crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four and persons constituting their social foundation in undermining the socialist legal system aroused the great proletarian indignation of the masses of cadres and people. When the decisions on how to handle these persons were announced, participants of the rally applauded to show their unanimous support.

Secretary of the provincial party committee Comrade Su Yu spoke at the rally. He first analyzed the situation of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four carried out in the provincial-level organs.

He pointed out: Over the past year and more, the provincial-level organs have won a great success in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. A majority of organs have by and large completed their investigation work.

He said: Since last winter, the two blows struggle has been carried out, which deals blows at the social foundation of the gang. All units have generally paid attention to the work of reversing and correcting fabricated, unjust and erroneous accusations. Following the mass criticism, the right and wrong on the major issue of the line have been gradually straightened out. As far as politics, ideology and organization are concerned, the provincial-level organs have scored great achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang, and are continuously deepening this movement. The situation is very good.

Comrade Su Yu continued: However, the development of the movement is still uneven. There are still a few units which are unable to carry out the movement in a penetrating and thorough manner. Some units even have not completely lifted the lid off the class struggle. Such a situation deserves our special attention. Leading bodies at various levels must raise their awareness in grasping the exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link, set right the relationship between the key link and everything else, and [words indistinct]. Efforts should be made to overcome the feeling of being blindly optimistic, complacent and relaxed, and resolutely make a success of the third campaign. Efforts should be made to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines given at the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial party committee, work out overall plans for the movement and carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang in a penetrating and thorough manner.

He said: It is necessary to deeply carry out the two blows struggle, deal resolute blows at embezzlers, speculators and all those engaged in illegal capitalist activities, and step up the investigations of criminals of various descriptions and people committing various kinds of mistakes, reach verdicts on them and handle them according to the party's policies. It is imperative to do a good job in reversing the verdicts of fabricated, unjust and erroneous cases. Continuous efforts should be made to firmly grasp investigation work and conscientiously do a good job in taking organizational measures to handle the already-decided cases. Further efforts should be made to penetratingly investigate and criticize and strictly handle arch culprits guilty of beating, smashing and looting. It is necessary to combine the exposure and criticism of the gang of four with the two blows struggle, and thoroughly expose and criticize the various (?crimes) of Lin Biao and the gang in undermining the party's traditional [words indistinct], in attacking people who observed the three main rules of discipline and the eight points formulated by Chairman Mao during his lifetime specifically for party and government cadres and in persecuting [words indistinct] the masses of party members and cadres, so that uprightness will flourish, evil tendencies will be suppressed and the party's fine traditions and work style will be really restored and developed.

In conclusion, Comrade Su Yu said: The situation is rapidly developing. The various work and tasks are heavy. We must sincerely follow Chairman Hua's important instructions, grasp the key link to promote everything else, make sure that the three great revolutionary movements are grasped simultaneously, and make new contributions in the great Long March during which the general task for the new period is to be fulfilled.

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